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VOL. XXII NO. 263 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Fresh Light On June Nazi Bloodbath

"Unwarrantable Interference"

PREMIER'S LETTER TO KING FUAD

Explains Why His Cabinet Tendered Resignation

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 6.

KING Fuad has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

It is understood that Premier Yehia Pasha has intimated that he was compelled to resign in the interests of the country owing to the "unwarrantable interference of the British Residency."

This apparently refers to the report that the Residency recently negotiated with Ahmeziwor Pasha, the new Chief of the Royal Cabinet and not with the Premier.—Reuter.

The resignation of the Cabinet, along with the Premier, Yahia Pasha, was precipitated by the advice of Mr. Maurice Peterson, the Acting British High Commissioner in Egypt, that the discarded post of the Chief of the Royal Cabinet as a liaison officer between the King, the Cabinet and the British Residency should be revived.

The continued illness of King Fuad had created a situation in which the Cabinet could not carry on without Royal authority. As the Egyptian Constitution does not provide for a Regent, Premier Yahia Pasha was in a fix. He, according to Reuter, was reported to have consulted Mr. Peterson who tendered the advice referred to above in consultation with Whitehall.

Yahia Pasha, however, denied the alleged consultation and accused the British Residency of "unwarrantable interference." The British Press, in the meantime, made comments on the Egyptian situation. The tone of these comments were taken exception to and the Egyptian Charge d'Affairs lodged a protest with the British Government. The latter pointed to the freedom of the Press, obviously stressing its inability to interfere in the matter. It also reiterated confidence in the Acting High Commissioner.

While this controversy was still in progress, by a Royal decree Zewar Pasha was declared Chief of the Royal Cabinet.

In the circumstances Premier Yahia Pasha was left with the only option of tendering his resignation. This situation has not caused any alarm in the Liberal or Wafdist circles.

Anand Bhawan India's No. 10 Downing Street

Congress President Will Consult His Cabinet About Headquarters

PATNA, November 6.

Although it has already been announced that the General Secretariat of the Congress will be shifted to Patna so as to be in close touch with the President, Babu Rajendra Prashad, it appears the question is not yet settled finally.

It is understood a suggestion has been made to the President that instead of shifting the Secretariat from place to place every year to suit the convenience of the President, a convention should be developed whereby the Anand Bhawan, which had been bequeathed to the Nation by late Pandit Motilal Nehru for Congress work may be made the permanent Headquarters of the Congress President and his General Secretariat.

This course, it has further been suggested, would obviate the difficulty of selecting a convenient place for locating the Secretariat after every Congress session, as is the case at present and will also save lot of incidental expenditure, which is necessarily involved.

Besides it is only when such convention is developed that the Anand Bhawan can be said to have been properly utilised for national cause as originally intended by the donor.

Those who have advanced these suggestions are reported to have further impressed on the Congress President that by location of the permanent Headquarters of the Congress President and his General Secretariat at Allahabad, the Anand Bhawan would come to occupy the same importance in the eyes of the Congressmen and the world outside as No. 10, Downing Street is in the eyes of British public and the world at large.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad has not yet finally made up his mind one way or the other in this matter. He has, however, expressed his desire to go through the terms and conditions of the trust-deed drawn up in connection with the bequest, relating to the Anand Bhawan, and if he is satisfied that the trust deed contemplates such course as suggested herein above, then he would formally place the matter before the Congress Working Committee and get its sanction before announcing his decision.—United Press.

CONGRESS H. Q.

Our Correspondent writes from Patna:—

It is understood that a suggestion has been made to Babu Rajendra Prasad by responsible Congressmen that the office of the All-India Congress Committee should be permanently located in the Swaraj Bhavan at Allahabad and not moved to Patna or to

(Continued on page 17).

RELEASE JAWAHAR

No Other Step Will Create Better Impression In India

ANDREWS' APPEAL TO GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews speaking at Friends House pleaded for patience in dealing with the Youth of India. The Youth problem in India was a part of the world problem, but appeared in a severer form. Indian Youths educated in universities, and unable to find employment were growing restless. He urged the authorities to recognise the symptom of the disease and not to treat youths as criminals.

He strongly appealed to the authorities to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Andrews believed no other single step would create better impression in India. He also urged the authorities to reconsider their policy regarding the detenus. He expressed the opinion that authorities ought to remove the ban upon Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi. It was of vital consequence to the welfare of India that the Viceroy and others in authority should be able to consul Mahatma Gandhi to ascertain his ideas by personal contact.

Mr. Andrews announced he was returning to India in a fortnight's time. He would visit West Africa in 1935.—Reuter.

"RELEASE JAWAHAR IMMEDIATELY"

Mr. Agarwala's Memorial To Viceroy

ALLAHABAD: (By Mail).

Mr. Girdharilal Agarwala, Advocate, who some time ago, moved an Amicus Curiae application in the High Court of Allahabad, for the release of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and which application was dismissed, has now again submitted a memorial to the Viceroy for the immediate release of Pt. Jawaharlal on the grounds of his wife's protracted illness.

MEMORIAL TO GERMAN SPY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

Flags flew halfmast while church bells tolled throughout Luebeck in honour of Karl Lody, German naval officer, shot as spy in the Tower of London in 1914. The memorial to Lody built into the famous Holstein archway will be unveiled in the presence of his sister and daughter Lucy and representatives of the army, navy and the State.

The Memorial depicts a knight in armour with closed vizor representing the soldier-spy. Fettered hands indicate captivity while the serpent twined round the feet represents betrayal

The German papers claim Lody's revelations to the German staff caused the failure of General French's offensive in Flanders.

JAPAN DENOUNCES WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY

War Office Completes Procedure After Termination

TOKIO, Nov. 6.

The Government will denounce the Washington Naval Treaty in accordance with the developments at the London Naval talks. Meantime the naval authorities have completed the necesary technical procedure. The naval members of the War Council came to a decision on October 29 on the policy regarding the naval strength after the termination of the Treaty and this is now receiving the approval necessary from high official bodies.—Reuter.

NAVAL TALK DEADLOCK

Simon And Norman Davis Confer

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Norman Davis is conferring with Sir John Simon at the House of Commons this afternoon regarding the naval deadlock.

HUNGER-STRIKER'S DEATH IN JAIL

U. P. Home Member On Kakori Convicts

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

At question time in the U. P. Council last week the Home Member, replying to Rai Sahib Ramdhin's questions, said that the Government was aware of the hunger-strike in the Fyzabad District Jail. Only one went on hunger-strike, and after Government inquiries into its cause, it was discontinued.

Of the seven civil disobedience prisoners in differeent jails, one was in "B" class and six were in 'C" class. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachindra Nath Bakshi, prisoners in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, lodged in Agra, went on hunger-strike on July 11, S. N. Bakshi gave up his hunger-strike on August 21, while Chatterjee is still on hunger-strike.

The Government did inquire into the cause of the hunger strike of Manindra Nath Banerjee, lodged at Fatehgarh Jail.

NOTICE

To-morrow being the Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday 9th instant.

After 30 days' hunger-strike he died and the Government was informed of the hunger-strike 9 days before his death.

Ten prisoners of the Chauri Chaura case have not yet been released. The Government is considering the release of the three. Consideration of the next three will come up under the 14 years' rule in due course, and cases of the remainder will be considered when they have been before the Revising Board in July 1935.

The Home Member stated that the Kakori prisoners Bakshi and Chatterji had lost 16 lbs. and 43 lbs. respectively due to hunger-strike. They sent a memorial to the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Government has announced its intention of considering the question after the hunger-strike has been given up by Chatterjee The question of associating one or two "B" class prisoners with him in jail will be considered.

EMBARGO ON EXPORTS TO GERMANY LIFTED

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Lancashire Textile interests have decided to raise the embargo on the supply of goods to Germany as they consider the Anglo-German debts payment agreement aeccceptable.—Reuter.

Revelations Of Eye-Witness

HERESY HUNT AGAINST INDIANS

Once Respected, They Were Pelted With Stones In Munich

"AFTER one year of Nazi propaganda and rule, Indians who were well looked upon in the past, were pelted with stones in the streets of Munich, simply because of their colour." This sensational statement was made to a "Chronicle" reporter by Dr. S. C. Guha in the course of an exclusive interview.

Mr. Guha's Claims

Dr. Guha who arrived in Bombay on Monday by "M. V. Victoria" from Germany, had spent about 10 years on the Continent studying the political conditions first hand. For the last 5 years he stayed in Germany and contributed to the Indian Press as representative of newspapers.

Machinery For Propaganda

In a frank statement of facts, Dr. Guha lays bare the claim that Indians have fared well at the hands of the Nazis and he is emphatic about the statement that there is no institution in Germany which is not State-controlled, including the Duetsche Akademie and is not part of the machinery of Nazi propaganda.

At the outset, Dr. Guha was asked to throw light on the alleged scholarships vagaries which had been the subject of controversy in the Press.

Q: What is the exact value of the German scholarships which are much advertised in the Press?

A: The scholarships offered in Germany are of two kinds. One is the Humboldt Stipendium varying from 150 to 50 marks per month given by the Humboldt Fund.

The second and the common class of scholarships is given by the Duetsche Akademie. They really mean a free tuition and 30 marks a month in the shape of free lodging in the "Students' Home."

BAIT FOR POOR STUDENTS

"The first class of scholarships are generally given not on the students' merits, but on their reliability towards Germany and German interests. As a matter of fact, there are many Indians relying on German support for their studies and they are naturally obliged to support Germany in matters where German and Indian interests are at variance.

"With respect to the second class of scholarships, it is sufficient to say, that one Mr. Sen in Munich was politely asked by the Duetsche Akademie to leave Germany and to find some other place for his studies. This is the real nature of the scholarships.

VERY VAGUE

There is aiso another instance of an Indian student. He was getting a scholarship from the Humboldt Stipendium and was simultaneously lecturing at the University and was carrying on propaganda for the so-called Indo-German understanding Though he lost his position at the Oriental Seminary of the Berlin University, he was re-appointed lecturer, after the whole of the Indian community had disowned and boycotted him for giving false reports to the German authorities on the political activities of the Indian students in Germany.

"The attitude of the German towards Indians, is in itself, a very vague term.

"The average German has no idea about India, except that it is a British Colony, while one small minority believed that India had a culture and has it still sympathises with her lot.

NAZI INDO-PHOBIA

"But the attitude of the German Nazi Party is decidedly anti-Indian. The Indians carrying on Nazi propaganda very often harp on the traditional Indo-German friendship and Indo-German racial similitude. The attitude of Nazi Germany towards India is governed even to-day by the opinion expressed by Herr Hitler in his book "Mien Kamp" and by Herr Rosenberg in his 'Mythos of the 20th Century,' wherein the latter definitely places the modern Indian as "Bastard of Alien Blood" of inferior racial commingling. The result of it has been that after one year of Nazi propaganda and rule, Indians who were well looked upon with respect in the past, were pelted with stone in the streets of Munich, simply because of their colour. In several other places social disabilities are markedly on the increase. In the case of an Indian dancing with a German girl in public cafes, it is no longer a rarity to hear that it is Racen Schande (Racial Treason) a thing which was unknown two years ago.

"A very subtle type of anti-Indian propaganda is allowed in the State-controlled German Press in which protests are not allowed to be printed. Very little now appears in German Press about nationalist India and her Struggle for Independence except that the success of the movement would bring the culture of the Nordic race to ruin.

MACHINERY FOR PROPAGANDA

The Duetsche Akademie is a state-controlled apparatus meant to get into touch with foreign countries at a minimum cost. The scholars have no right to express their opinion freely in respect of their own national interests as, in Germany, the entire educational system is controlled and directed by the Government.

Q:—Do you think that the information collected by the Duetsche Akademie about all foreign countries is of use to the Nazi Government?

A:—It would be idle to expect any government not to use information and materials collected by a subordinate of the Government.

The scholarships issued by the Humboldt Stipendium and the Duetsche Akademie are no special favour done to India or Indians, but are issued as a part of State policy to all nations alike, because the Nazi Government think that some purpose is served by spending German money in Germany and not outside Germany on the foreign students.

EQUALITY, A MYTH.

Q: Are the Indians treated on the same footing as the Germans in all matters?

A: The answer should be emphatically "No." No German in Nazi uniform can go in the company of an Indian, because of the Indian's dark skin, even though without the uniform, the German may happen to be the best friend of the Indian.

Equality of treatment in matters of study accorded to Indians is a myth when seen in the light of realities. Of course, in the

(Continued on page 7.)

Dr. S. C. Guha

NEW DEAL ON TRIAL

But Nation's Approval Of Roosevelt Policy Is Assured

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Early to-morrow morning the administration will know whether it has secured two-thirds majority in the Senate as it already holds in the House of Representatives. The country is polling to-day. It is generally agreed that the Nation will give overwhelming approval to President Roosevelt's new deal. The electors are choosing a completely new House of Representatives one-third of the Senate and over 30 State Governors.

The Democrats can lose 18 seats in the House of Representatives without losing the two-thirds majority and four gains in the Senate will provide them two-thirds majority there, enabling them to override all obstructions by the "gag rule."

It is feared in some quarters that the new Congress will contain an unwelcome number of "wild" men less inclined to heed the restraining hand of President Roosevelt who has recently shown signs of more conservative outlook.

The old party divisions are largely obscured by President Roosevelt's personal popularity, many left-wing Republicans assuring the electors that they would support Mr. Roosevelt if returned.

CONTROL OF OIL IN JAPAN

Br. And U. S. Govt.s Protest Against Injustice

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is learned at Whitehall that the Japanese Government replied to the British protest against new official control of oil companies in Japan under which the oil companies are required to keep their stocks above stated figures, while the official control imposes prices. It is gathered that the Japanese reply is unsatisfactory.

There are no treaty grounds for objection but the British, United States, and Netherlands Governments have pointed out that such a treatment of the important industry is unjust.—Reuter.

In connection with the theft committed in the house of Wali Mohamed belonging to the Ministerial staff of the U. P. Government, the police have arrested several persons said to belong to respectable families in Lucknow.—A. P.

Stop Press On Page 8

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Wanted—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (3058).

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Wanted a qualified Midwife B. P. N..A., for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandji, Karwar Street, Fort. (3199).

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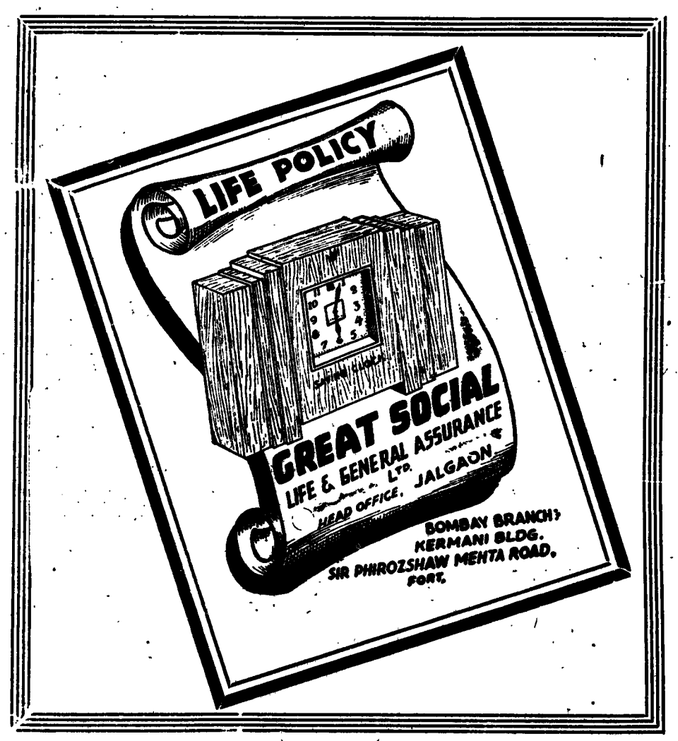

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PUZZLE UNSOLVED YET!

Why Goa Lottery Scandal Still Persists

EVIL GOES ON, IN SPITE OF RECENT SEIZURE

Has the "Goa Lottery" the sanction of the Government of India? Decidedly and emphatically no, was the answer given to the question by one who has a right to know if it has the sanction or not.

How does it then flourish in the city? The fact is surprising for the law says,

"whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person or any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in such lottery shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

Where The Depots Are

There are several depots, in the Dhobi Talao area particularly, where these tickets are sold on commission to numerous vendors all over the city.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that no less than Rs. 2 lacs worth of tickets are sold in the city every month. There is one shop which alone sells over a lac and quarter. The business is conducted in a room away from the public gaze. This is the distributing centre for the mofussil and other parts of India.

Camouflage Of Candles.

There is also a shop in the same locality without a sign board. to-day selling these tickets on a large scale and, in order to give the shop some semblance of a store, a few bundles of candles and some religious statues and emblems are kept in a show case.

The seizure of a large stock of tickets which were to participate in the drawings of October 27 and November 12 caused a sensation.

The purchasers who were clamouring for a return of their money have temporarily been appeased by the publication of the winning members of the draw of October 27. But what about the drawing of November 12, is it possible for the organisers to hold it?

No Test For Them.

The selling of these tickets being illegal there appears to be no possibility of verifying whether they are genuine or not.

It is stated that owing to the intervention of the Portuguese Consul in Bombay, some sort of settlement has been arrived at to tide over the deadlock.

FATE DOGGED HER FOOTSTEPS

Woman Dies Under Strange Circumstances

HUSBAND'S PREMONITION COMES TRUE!

The story of how a husband's warning to his fellow-workers before starting the blasting operations of a stone-cutting machine proved the death-knell of his own wife, was narrated in the Coroner's Court on Tuesday.

On Saturday last Pandu Bapu, holding a blasting licence for a quarry in Sewri, warned all the workmen to keep clear, lest any untoward accident should happen in the course of the blasting operation.

But an accident did happen and his own wife was the victim. Jainabai, wife of Pandu Bapu, took fright and hurried to take a short cut with the result that the loose end of her saree got entangled with the intermediate pulleys of the engine which was being shut off.

Subsequently, it is stated, she was swept off her feet and hurled to the ground. She was immediately rushed to the K. E. M. hospital.

Champabai, another woman, who also crossed the same shaft had a miraculous escape.

"Shock following the accidental crushing of her right thighbone in the shaft of a stone-cutting machine at Sewri", was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury over the body of the woman.

CAN A PRIEST SIT ON MAGISTERIAL BENCH?

A Knotty Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

Could a Roman Catholic priest and persons who have unsatisfied decrees or proceedings instituted against them in a court of law, claim to have their seats on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the administration of Justice? This knotty point has once again attracted the attention of the suburban residents as Government have evidently overlooked the protests that have been made to them in this regard.

The Collector of Bombay is the custodian of the prestige and dignity of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates in the suburbs and to many residents of the suburbs it does seem rather strange that matters which so greatly affect the status of the Suburban District should be allowed to drift in this leisurely way.

It will be difficult to find a handful of Roman Catholics who would back up the appointment of a priest to preside over a court of law.

It is gathered that the leading Catholics of the suburbs are shortly organising a protest meeting to represent matters to His Holiness the Pope, as the Archbishop of Bombay has no jurisdiction in these matters.

KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA

Girl Removed To Hospital In Precarious Condition

A sad accident occurred this morning to a Muslim girl near Crawford Market.

Rukhiabai Saifuddin, aged 8 years was walking along Crawford Market when she was knocked down by a Victoria.

She sustained fracture of the bone and was removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition.

The driver of the Victoria has been arrested.

TALIB DEWANS' CASE SEQUEL

Police Officers Appeal Against Convictions On Torture Charge

A sensational case, in which police inspectors and constables have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in what is known as Talib Dewans' Case in Larkhana, has just been concluded.

In the course of the investigation of a complaint of theft, third degree methods were alleged to have been used by police officials.

The judgment states: "Cases of police torture are not unusual or uncommon. Indeed, it cannot be denied that third degree methods are sometimes employed by the police.

"But such cases hardly ever come to light because the men who are handled in that way rarely have the daring to come forward with an open allegation against the police.

"This case also would not have been detected, had it not been for the extraordinary industry and exactitude, with which the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hobson, conducted the investigations.

"I think that when a case of police torture is proved in a court of law the police officers concerned must be adequately punished."

Thirty-four grounds for setting aside the convictions of the appellants have been mentioned in the appeal filed on behalf of the convicted police officials, which will shortly be heard by the Judical Commissioners in Sind.

Calcutta Khadi Pratisthan's Bombay Branch

Lovers of Khadi will be glad to learn that the Khadi Pratisthan of Calcutta has opened a new branch with the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, at 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, where varieties of designs and printed saris, dhotis, shirting, etc., will be available. A visit to it will convince the Khadi users, whose attention is drawn to an advertisement which appears in this issue.

CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF DISCIPLINE

Vaswani Points Out Laws Of National Advance

At the Cama Institute Hall on Saturday last Sadhu Vaswani dwelt on "Some Laws of National Advance."

In opening his address he paid a high tribute to Zoroastar "the great prophet of Light". Quoting Victor Hugo, he said:—"The soul hath faith in light". Light, more Light, he said, was India's need. A nation was the people viewed as organised "Shakti". The right answer to the Indian problem must come from our own life, our inner "Shakti".

The world belonged to the energetic,—said Emerson. Destiny never hurried, destiny came at its hour, in obedience to an urge of the life-force of the nation. The destiny of a nation lay in its own power, its own "Shakti". Hid in the heart of India was a great "Shakti." it must be drawn out, developed. How? We must conform to certain laws. There was a science of nature. Sadhu Vaswani believed there was also, a science of nation-building.

The speaker proceeded to indicate, briefly, some of the laws of national advance. The very first, he said was the law of hero-worship. A hero was a man of deep genuine sincerity and tremendous "Shakti". The youth of India must have their heroes.

Another Law of national advance was Co-operation. India suffered from divisions, dominations and sectarian strifes. So there was waste of energy. Ruskin had said:—"A nation which takes care of the fruits of labour would be rich and happy". India did not take care of her fruits of labour. Co-operation developed when the spirit of discipline was strong. Our discipline was weak.

Yet another law of national advance was reverence for the poor. It was a profound saying of Shakespeare: — "Conscience is born of love". When India's love for the poor was weakened, her conscience too suffered. India's decline began on the day she lost her reverence for the poor. She would re-arise when she would enter into fellowship with the poor. In a religion of service and sacrifice was the hope of India.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING

Accused Pleads Guilty To Charge Of Colliding With Stationary Car

On pleading guilty to a charge of rash and negligent driving, Mr. E. Wayner was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, Bombay.

The accused was driving his car No. W.7821 along Apollo Bunder and opposite the Gateway of India collided with a car that was stationary.

Mr. Jagger, witness for the prosecution, stated that the accused bumped into his car but the damage was very slight. He did not wish the charge against the accused to be pressed.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he has a clean licence, the Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

"DAKU MANSUR"

At The Minerva

The new Theatres deserve all congratulations for their new production Daku Mansur. These producers have till now exhibited several pictures. They were all either romantic or mythological. Their Chandidas, Puranbhakta, Yahoodikiladki, and Rupiekha have made a name for themselves and this stunt production of theirs adds laurels to their reputation. Featuring the famous Uma Sha-shi, Saigal, Pahari Sanyal and Prithwiraj, the Director Nitin Bost has woven a good plot. Prithwiraj is seen is the role of "Daku Mansur."

Uma Shashi, who carried the Bombay cine crowds in Chandi Das and Rupiekha has again carried the colours in this picture, with her fine acting. Music is also upto the standard. Saigal is seen in a different role in this picture. He acts as the old father of the Heroine and plays it well too.

RAID ON LIQUOR SHOP

Thieves Get Away With Haul Of Liquor And Cash

When the staff of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co., at Crawford Market went to open their shop this morning, they were amazed to find it had been broken open over-night.

Bottles and other articles were lying all around on the floor and an investigation revealed that liquor worth Rs. 200 and Rs. 125 in cash were missing.

The police are making inquiries.

VICEROY'S RELIEF FUND

Further donations of sums above 25, to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:—

Amount already announced: £4 Dollar 1, Rs. 59,95,411-5-3.

Through Collector of Benares	Rs.	a.	p.
(Further contribution)	2,365	11	5
Lodge "Hyderabad" No. 787 S. C. Hyderabad (Dec.)	1,000	0	0
Through Inspector of Schools, Multan, (Further contr.)	415	10	3
Through Deputy Commissioner, Bara-Banki (Further contr.)	403	4	9
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Bandra (Further contr.)	342	5	0
Through Collector of Hamirpur, Hamirpur (Further contr.)	106	14	0
The Malpur State, Sabar Kantha Agency	101	0	0
The Public of Khairpur State	48	8	0
Indian Red Cross Society, Jhalawar (Further contr.)	40	11	0
Through Superintendent, Devaswoms, Tiruvalle, Travancore	38	3	0
Through District Magistrate, Ballia U. P.	37	0	0
Through Head Nazir, Collectorate (Pauri) Dist. Garhwal	35	1	3
Through Public of Dhrangadra State (Further con.)	25	0	0

Including sums less than Rs. 25, the total Rs. 5,063-4-3 is acknowledged. This makes the grand total £1, Dollar 1. Rs. 60,00,474-9-11.

Free Looters Draw With Islam Gymkhana

CONSTANTINE'S BRILLIANT BATTING & BOWLING, A TREAT TO HOLIDAY CROWD

A big holiday crowd gathered round the Islam Gymkhana ground on Tuesday to witness Leary Constantine, the famous West Indies player, play for the Free Looters, the holders of the Moinud-Dowla Cup, against the home-side. To start with, they were disappointed in that Constantine was out for a duck, Heptulla bringing off a fine catch off Mahd. Ibrahim. Kadri, the Islam Gymkhana skipper, however persuaded him to stay on as everybody was anxious to see him bat. Constantine, playing in an exhilarating manner, knocked up 39 including 3 sixes and 4 fours and retired.

The Free Looters batting first, Champak Mehta and Baqua Jilani raised the score steadily to 40, when the combined attacks of Mahomed Ibrahim and Hansia told heavily with the result, four wickets fell with the addition of 6 runs only. The spell might have continued and the visitors might have been routed but for the sporting chance which the Gymkhana Captain gave to Constantine as stated above. The Free Looters scored 171 for 9 wickets, Richards contributing a vigorous 24, and declared their innings closed. Mahd. Ibrahim carried the bowling honours of the day by capturing 5 wickets for 29 runs.

The Gymkhana batsmen playing patiently collected 77 for the loss of 5 wickets when time was called. Sheikh registered the highest score for his side 25, including 3 fours and one six and retired. Constantine collarred two wickets in a splendid fashion. The Scores:

FREE LOOTERS

C N Mehta c Nissar b Mohd. Ibrahim	16
Baqua Khan Jilani b Mohd. Ibrahim	19
H. Nakhoda l.b.w. b Hansia	1
S M Umar c Sheikh b Mohd. Ibrahim	10
P E Palia c &b Hansia	2
M K Alirajpur c Prince of Mangrol b M Ibrahim	14
L Constantine (retired)	39
G Richards b Heptullah	24
Shahabuddin (not out)	15
Prince Ghualam Ali Faiz Ahmed b Haptulla	4
G N Lalji (not out)	10
Extras	17
Total for 9 wickets	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Mohd. Nissar	12	7	4	0
A A Hakim	2	0	5	0
M E Shaikh	5	2	7	0
Mohd. Ibrahim	18	6	29	5
S Heptulla	9	3	39	2
E G Hansia	9	1	33	2

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Faiz Ahmed l.b.w. b Richards	14
S M Kadri b Constantine	20
M E Sheikh (retired)	25
A E Baporia st. Makhoda b Baqua Khan	0
T T Barodawalla (not out)	6
Prince of Mangrol b Constantine	2
Mahd. Ibrahim (not out)	0
Md. Nissar Y. Ismail, E Hansia, S Heptulla and A A Hakim did not bat	
Extras	10
Total for 5 wickets	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
L Constantine	11	4	17	2
G Richards	7	2	15	1
Shahabuddin	6	1	6	0
Baqua Khan	7	2	15	1
P. Palia	3	2	3	0

Bombay Presidency Boxing Championships Postponed

Will Now Take Place On November 30 At The Cooperage

The Bombay Presidency Seventh Annual Boxing Championships Tournament has been postponed from November 20-23 to November 30 and December 1-4 inclusive, due to the original dates clashing with the Army and Royal Air Force Boxing Championships which will take place at Lahore from November 19-24.

The dates for receiving entries have also been extended as follows:—

First Entries Fee Rs. 1-8 per head by 5 p.m. Monday 12th November 1934.

Second Entries Fee Re. 2 per head by 5 p.m. Monday 19th November 1934.

Final Entries Fee Rs. 2-8 per head by 5 p.m. Monday 26th November 1934.

Entries have been received up to the present from the 1st, Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Poona; 2nd, Bn. The Durham Light Infantry, Colaba; The Nagpada Neighbourhood House; The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Gymnastic Institution; The Dufferin Old Cadets Association; The I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; The Procter Branch Y.M.C.A. and the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League.

The tournament will be held on the Co-operage and as plenty of space is available, the prices for admission range from Rs. 4-8 to Annas 9 with standing accommodation at Annas 4 per night. Reserved Ringside and 1st Class seats may be booked in the Western India Football Association "Club House," Cooperage, from the 21st to the 30th November 1934, and tickets for other accommodation will also be sold at the same place during those days.

CALCUTTA CLASSICS

Only Eleven First Entries In Viceroy's Cup

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The first entries for the Calcutta classics are rather disappointing. Owing to the dearth of stayers the Viceroy's Cup has attracted only eleven entries. For the King Emperor's Cup which will be run on December 15, the first entries are as follows:—Taj Kasra, China King, Ethics, Tel Asur, Star of Italy, Play On, Private Seal, Short Hand, Chou Rose, Birthday Book, Filter, Pougatchev, Quartz II, Camping, Largition and Vamos.

The Viceroy's Cup which will be run on Boxing Day, has the followng first entries:—

Ethics, Spenser, China King, Taj Kasra, Star of Italy, Short Hand, Birthday Book, Castleton, Pougatchev, Complet and Camping.

SPANISH TENNIS STAR IN COLOMBO

Maier Says Revolution Has Upset His Plans

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

"This dashed revolution has completely upset my plans," said Enrique Maier Spanish Tennis champion, on arrival in Colombo 'en route' to Australia. It was arranged for Maier to travel with the French players, Boussus and Brugnon, but owing to interruption in the communications he was unable to get into touch with them. He was compelled to travel alone.

Discussing the relative merits of the star tennis players, Maier said he personally thought more of Crawford and Von Cramm than Perry, though on performances Perry was undoubtedly No. 1.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF MELBOURNE RACE

Parmentier And Moll Get Prize Of £2,000

MELBOURNE, Nov. 5.

The official results of the Australian air race were announced at Melbourne to-day. The handicap event was won by the winners of the speed race Messrs. Scott and Black, but as no competitor can take two prizes the first prize of £2,000 goes to the Netherlands Airmen Parmentier and Moll, who were next in position, while the second prize of £1,000 is awarded to Mr. C. J. Melrose, who was placed third in this event. The Netherlands pilots having surrendered the second prize of £1,500 in the speed race, that prize is awarded to the Americans Turner and Pangborn who arrived third in Melbourne, while Jones and Waller who came in fourth received the third prize of £500.—B. O. W.

PATERPAN WINS MELBOURNE CUP

Favourite Finishes In 10,000 Sterling Race

(Special Cable)

FLEMINGTON, Nov. 6.

The Melbourne Cup-race for 10,000 sterling has resulted as follows:

PATERPAN	1
SARCHERIE	2
LASTROBE	3

BETTING: 14 to 1 against Paterpan, 50 to 1 Sarcherie; 25 to 7 Lastrobe.

Won by three lengths and neck separated the second and third. Twenty-two ran.

Time: 3 minutes and 40 and a half seconds.

Favourite: Sir Samper after being fifth, two furlongs from home, finished last.

The Duke of Gloucester drove in State along straight. He was accorded a tremendous reception from 10,000 race-goers who soaked to the skin from rain which lasted until just before the start of the race.

AMERICAN ENTRANT ABANDONS FLIGHT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

John H. Wright, American entrant in the air race, who arrived at Dum Dum on October 28 and has been delayed owing to engine trouble took off this morning for Allahabad.

He has abandoned the idea of continuing the flight to Melbourne and is returning to America.—A. P.

Brook Passes Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Miles Falcon piloted by H. L. Brook landed here at about noon and left for Calcutta half an hour later after refuelling.

Brook is the last of the competitors in the air race to pass Allahabad.—A. P.

CRICKET CARNIVAL AT AHMEDABAD

Poona Team Defeats Local Side In First Match

Ahmedabad Central Board of Cricket has organised a Cricket Carnival and the first match of which was played between Poona and Ahmedabad on 2nd, 3rd and 4th November on the Gujrat College ground.

Prof. Deodhar, who captained the Poona team won the toss and elected to bat. Capt. Godambe was deadlier with leather and captured five wickets before lunch for 32 runs. The whole side scored 202 runs, Nimbalker scoring 80.

The Ahmedabad team scored 179.

In the second innings Poona scored 95. Godambe and Noormahmed were the most successful bowlers.

Ahmedabad required 119 runs to win but the whole side was dismissed for a paltry 74 runs. All the batsmen following one another to the tent, none being able to play even for half an hour. Ahmedabad thus lost the match by 44 runs.

HOSPITAL FOR VILE PARLE

New Extension Inaugurated

A correspondent writes:—

With the invariably large and continual influx of residents from Bombay into the Suburbs, a persistent and long felt need namely in the nature of an up-to-date and fully equipped hospital will now be a 'fait accompli'.

Under the caption of St. Francis Xavier's Nursing Home, this institution was founded in 1931 by Mrs. Molly D'Soysa, who has always been an ardent worker in the Harijan cause, out of her own resources, but, as time progressed it gradually attained perfection and the fact that the Municipality gave it its seal of recognition by entrusting all maternity cases to it, speaks volumes for itself.

The personnel of the staff comprises an F. R. C. S. Surgeon, an M. D. Doctor, a pathologist and two House Surgeons, one for the Medical and Surgical Wards, and the other for the Maternity Section. The hospital caters to the needs of all classes, irrespective of their caste and creed.

In addition a ward of 12 beds is now under construction to cope with the needs of the poorer classes, without charging any remuneration whatsoever from the latter.

Recently, the inauguration ceremony of the new extension of the Surgical and Medical Wards was performed by Mr. Smith the Deputy Collector, who declared it opened by cutting the ribbon with a pair of surgical Scissors in the presence of a large number of guests, whilst the Revd. Monsignor Dos, Remedios assisted by the Revd. Father Santos blessed the building, after which Mrs. Smith the wife of the Deputy Collector repaired to the Maternity Section, where she fondled two new born babies and requested one of the mothers of the children in question to name her child Parvati which the parents did.

The final proceedings were marked by Mrs. Molly D'Soysa being "At Home" to her guests till a late part of the night.

LONDON CO-OP. CONGRESS

Russians Are 90 Per Cent. Co-operators, Says Ramdas Pantulu

"The general impression created on the minds of delegates was that the National Government was against Co-operative Movement" said Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative in connection with the Co-operative Congress held in London.

After tracing the progress of the movement in the various Continental countries, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said "Ninety per cent of the population in Soviet Russia are co-operators and get their supply from co-operative retail stores."

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Speaking about the Co-operative Congress held in London the Andhra leader said that 38 different countries of the World were represented at the Congress, and about 500 delegates attended the Congress, out of which 225 were from Great Britain and 100 from France. Russia was also strongly represented.

The general impression created in London on the minds of the delegates was that the National Government of England was hostile to the Co-operative movement. The reason for this was that the National Government was dominated by Capitalists. The very recent Act which proved the hostility of the Government was the Act taxing the profits of the Co-operative Societies, which had never been taxed since the Movement was started nearly a century ago. Just to show that the Government were friendly with the Movement some of the Government ministers attended the Congress and even addressed the delegates.

The British delegates openly opposed the principle of political neutrality by the Co-operative Societies, which had hitherto been accepted as one of the main principles on which the Co-operative Movement was based. This attitude of the delegates was due to the hostile attitude of the National Government towards the Co-operative Movement.

SOVIET PLAN

In England, continued Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the Consumers' Co-operative movement had made much greater progress than anywhere else excepting Russia. The Soviet Government carries out its plan of distribution through Co-operative Societies. Ninety per cent of the population in Russia are co-operators and get their supply of things from Co-operative retail stores.

DENMARK'S LEAD

On the Continent Denmark is the most progressive country in Co-operation. Yearly 85 to 90 per cent. of the staple exports are in the hands of the Co-operators. Marketing of these is highly developed and woderfully organised. I felt that Denmark was carrying the Co-operative purchasing and marketing efforts to an undue degree. They make and market butter, but the farmers eat margrine instead. This is going against the spirit of Co-operative Organisation and putting Co-operation to Commercial use. A Socialist Government is in power in Denmark and is very friendly with the Trade Unions and Co-operative Societies. The latter are organisations of the working class and farmers.

In Belgium the Co-operators are from the Working Class. Two fifths of the Belgian population and two fifths of the Belgian Parliament are Socialists and they support the Co-operative movement.

Faccist Italy has made very good progress in Co-operation. It is one of Mussolini's ideas to encourage Co-operative Retail stores in rural Italy.

IT IS IN THE MAKING

In Germany the movement is now merged with the larger peasant organisation under the direct control of a Nazi Commissar. It is difficult to say as how it is working under the new reorganisation scheme. The impression that I gathered was that the process of re-construction was still going on.

Our Broach Letter

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND INDIAN POVERTY

Speakers On Merits Of Movement

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Nov. 5.

The "All-India Co-operators' Day" was celebrated at Broach, under the auspices of the Broach District Co-operative Institute on the 3rd inst. in Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Jayantilal G. Mehta, City Magistrate of Broach. The Propaganda Officer of the Institute read messages received from the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association, Lahore, and the District Co-operative Institutes of Surat, Kavia and Ahmedabad.

Diwan Bahadur A.U. Malji—a veteran co-operator of the Bombay Presidency and a Chairman of the Gujarat Divisional Institute, traced the history of the Institute, expatiating on its aims and objects, minutely explained its position in the Co-operative Movement and its connection with the Department. Mr. A.P. Maula, the Chairman of the Distt. Institute, at the outset of his speech exploded the doctrine of 'Might is Right' and explained how the Co-operative Movement was the only movement which would work for the uplift and prosperity of the masses. Mr. Chunilal Selat appealed the audience to help the Broach District Vidyarthi Sahayak Society, showing how the said society was helping the needy students with requisite funds and lack of it would otherwise prove a stumbling block in their studies.

The President summed up the discussions, wishing all success to the Co-operative Movement.

At Bagalkot

(From A Correspondent).

BAGALKOT, Nov. 5.

The Co-operators' Day was celebrated, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Distt. Branch, Bagalkot on the 3rd inst. A meeting was arranged in the office of the Institute under the presidentship of Sjt. Durgopant Patwardhan. Almost all the leading co-operators, pleaders and merchants were present on the occasion. Prominent among the lecturers were Sjt. Durgopant Patwardhan, V.S. Lutimath, H.M. Haveri and V.B. Kingi. The president in his closing remarks expressed full confidence in the Co-operative Movement and the means for the uplift of the agriculturists were fully discussed.

Mr. V.S. Lutimath, Chairman of the Institute thanked the President and the members present. After garlanding the President, the meeting terminated.

WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN INHERITS £20,000,000

Mrs. Isabelle Stillman Rockefeller has become the wealthiest woman in the world.

Her husband, Mr. Percy Rockefeller, whose will was admitted to probate, has left his entire estate estimated at £20,000,000, cables the New York correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

Mr. Percy Rockefeller was a son of the late William Rockefeller and a newphew of "John .D."

He had inherited a fortune from his father, and was a power in finance and banking.

But he had backed Ivar Kreuger, and the suicide of the Swedish match king in 1932 caused him great embarrassment.

At one time his fortune was estimated at more than £100,000,000.

Mr. Percy Rockefeller acquired control of concerns which brought him into conflict with the interests of his uncle and cousins.

Mrs. Rockefeller is a daughter of the late James J. Stillman, head of the National City Bank.

NAVSARI BENEFITS BY TIMELY SHOWERS

Unsettled Weather Conditions In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 5.

Baroda is experiencing unsettled weather conditions during the last few days. The depression culminated in some sharp showers on Saturday and Sunday totalling about a couple of inches, the highest being last night. These untimely rains are likely to cause some damage to the dry ravi crops, but would benefit the irrigation crops like Sugarcane, which felt the deficiency for want of later rains. If the depression has reached Kathiawar, it will be a boon to the people, where, it is reported, famine conditions are prevailing and there is great scarcity of fodder and drinking water especially in Dhari taluka of Amreli district of the State, and certain talukas of Bhavnagar State.

The rains have been very copious in Navsari district, which is more or less a garden tract and as such will be very much benefited by these timely showers. The mango crop, which is approaching the flowering season, will be much benefited.

'THE NEW INDIAN MUTINY?'

A.G.G On Coming Churchill-Baldwin Duel

A. G. Gardiner writes in "Star" in mail week:—

In the duel between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill for what we may call the soul of the Conservative party, events have taken an ominous lurch to the side of Mr. Churchill The vote of the Conservative caucus at Bristol on the Indian question suggests that the rebellion which Mr. Churchill is heading against the official leadership of the party is gaining ground alarmingly.

A year ago the Die-Hard resolution on India was defeated at the Birmingham Conference by 737 votes to 344. This represented a comfortable two-to-one majority for the Government policy, and it was assumed that the danger point had been passed. But at Bristol last week the same wrecking resolution came within 23 votes of victory, and it is clear that the Government are threatened with a triumphant mutiny in their own ranks.

GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

The threat comes at a critical moment. Next month the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which has been sitting for something like a year, will present its report on the proposed new Constitution for India. It will be the business of the Government and of Parliament to translate that report into law. If it fails to do that the Government will be wrecked. But much more than the Government will be wrecked. The confidence of India in the good faith of the British people will be wrecked, too, and that will be the end of our Indian Empire. For one thing is certain. We cannot given 300 millions of people inhabiting a country nearly as vast as Europe by force. We can only govern it by consent. And consent means the grant of Constitutional Government.

The issue is in the hands of the Conservatives. They form the overwhelming majority of Parliament, and if they revolt the scheme is doomed. And the danger of a revolt has always been imminent. The Die-Hard element of the party, which resisted the grant of self-government to South Africa and Ireland, is still powerful and still untaught by experience.

CHAMELEON CAREER.

It is this faction which Mr. Churchill is mobilising and inspiring for the overthrow of Mr. Baldwin. I do not question the sincerity of Mr. Churchill's views in regard to the future of India. I do not question them because Mr. Churchill has the faculty of being passionately sincere on any side of any question that he happens at the moment to be on. When he was a Liberal, who so enlightened a Free Trader? When he returned to the party he had deserted, who so ready to swallow tariffs? He was a Die-Hard on Ireland when the wind blew in one direction, and he was one of the architects of Home Rule for Ireland when the wind blew in the other.

And so throughout all his variegated career. If he had been in the National Government I have little doubt that his formidable eloquence would have been at the service of the White Paper. But he was left out in the cold when that Government was formed, and for that shameless affront there is no forgiveness. For however much he may change his political coat or reverse his political judgments, Mr. Churchill is always unalterably loyal to the only party he really acknowledges—the party that is assembled under his own hat. To this loyalty, added to his remarkable gifts, he owed the fact that he had sat in more Cabinets and filled more offices than any man of his time, and a seat on the Treasury bench in any Government that was going seemed to him almost a divine and inalienable right.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Why that right was disregarded when the Government was formed we can only guess. Salisbury said of his father that "when you have got rid of a boil on the neck you do not want it back," and it is probable that on the question of whether Mr. Churchill was a greater source of trouble inside a Government or outside it was decided to take the risk of leaving him out.

Hence his Achillean wrath and his readiness to seize on the Indian issue as the means of heading a Conservative revolt against the leadership of Mr. Baldwin, and so destroying the Government. Whether he will succeed will become apparent next month, but the Bristol vote suggests that, as Wellington said of Waterloo, it will be "a damned near run thing."

Mr. Baldwin has two advantages. He is the man in possession, and he is personally trusted. But he is out of step with the most aggressive and bellicose section of his party on the Indian question. On that subject he has throughout been consistent, enlightened and determined. With Lord Irwin, he has been chiefly responsible for educating his party and inducing it to follow him so far in the direction of Indian reform without an open rupture. He believes, as all serious students of the question believe, that the White Paper policy is the only alternative to a catastrophe that would make the British raj impossible, and reduce India to chaos. He believes this so profoundly that he has staked his political existence upon it. If the party rejects the White Paper policy it will 'ipso facto,' reject him.

CRITICAL MEETING.

And in doing so it will destroy the Government and split the Conservative party in two. For it must not be forgotten that that party is not composed entirely of Die-Hards. Both in Parliament and in the country—but especially in Parliafent—the younger and more enlightened wing of the party is in full agreement with Mr. Baldwin, and if he is repudiated the Conservative structure will be shattered on the biggest issue with which this country has ever been faced.

The crisis will come next month with the issue of the Joint Select Committee's report and the Conservative party meeting at which the question of Baldwin or Churchill will be decided. I think the probabilities are that the party will play for safety rather than adventure and that Mr. Baldwin will scrape home a winner. But it will be "a near run thing."

YOUTH GOES THROUGH FIERY ORDEAL

Mediaeval Ceremony At Close Of Apprenticeship In Craftsmanship

A young man went through an "ordeal by fire" near London in mail week, on his twenty-first birthday, in a ceremony which included rites dating back to the Middle Ages.

This ceremony was the traditional one by which a young cooper passes out of his apprenticeship to the full status of a trained craftsman.

The young cooper was Herbert Gill, apprenticed at the cooperage at Watney's Mortlake Brewery.

As Herbert was finishing a 54-gallon hogshead the older hands in the cooperage gathered round the incompleted barrel for the time-honoured ritual. They lit a fire of shavings inside the hogshead to make the wood pliable enough to receive the hoops.

Herbert was hoisted into the barrel, on to the fire inside it—the last painful rite of his apprenticeship days—while they hammered down the hoops, and danced round, cheering.

To ensure that the youth was not badly burnt, his fellow craftsmen poured water in to damp the fire—but somehow, much of the water fell on the young cooper's head.

Gill comes of a long family of coopers. His father, who owns the Globe Hotel at Brentford, was a cooper for 20 years and so were his father and grandfather.

MAJOR FIGURES IN DIVORCE SUIT

Kissing Of Captain's Wife Results In Decree Nisi

Brother officers in the Indian Army were concerned in a suit in the Divorce Court London, in mail week when Captain George Mannering Stroud was granted a decree nisi on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Irina Andrevna Stroud (daughter of a former officer in the Russian Army), with Major William Stanley Furness, 7th Battalian, Ghurka, Regiment.

Mrs. Stroud did not defend the suit, but Major Furness denied the allegation against him, says the "News Chronicle"

Captain and Mrs. Stroud were married at Barkby, Leicestershire, in 1924, and there is one child. They became acquainted with Major Furness and his wife while living at Quetta, India. The Major was then a staff captain and the two families visited each other.

WIFE'S DECREE.

In January, 1933, Mrs. Furness obtained a decree nisi against Major Furness in India.

Mr. Justice Bateson, giving judgment, said he had no doubt that Mrs. Stroud and Major Furness committed adultery in India. As a result Captain Stroud was entitled to a decree nisi. The judge added:

"When the husband of one woman is away and the husband of the other is in company with the wife of the first on the lounge until one o'clock in the morning, kissing her on the couch, I think there is no hardship to them if a conclusion is drawn as to what really took place".

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 15, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 28 1853
Parsi: Khordad 2 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
High Water: 11-31
Low Water: 5-46 17-39
Divali Public holiday.
Banks closed.

THURSDAY, November 8.
Divali Public holiday.
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, November 9.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Results of First LL.B. Exam., University Building, 2 p.m.

THE KHAR GYMKHANA

There will be a social gathering of the members on Diwali Day to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana premises.

MUSICAL ART CIRCLE, LAL BAUG

Under the auspices of the above Circle, a Musical Concert will be given by "Gayan-Hira" Mrs. Hirabai Badodekar to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sawantamali Bhuvan, Sabaji Sawalaram Hall, next to Victoria Gardens, opposite Byculla Station.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

The New Season will open with a special lecture on "The Spiritual Life" followed by Questions and Answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

ELECTION MEETING AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee a public meeting of the Residents of Khar will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Laxmi Society's Hall when Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will speak on the Ensuing Assembly Election.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA HOUSING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, 'the Third Diwali Sammelan' will be held at Dahisar (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Sadashivrao Bhawanrao alias Babasaheb Kadam. Mr. Ramrao D. Khade and others will speak on the occasion.

"RUSSIAN REVOLUTION DAY"

To-day's Mass Meeting Of Workers

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a mass meeting of the workers will be held at DeLisle Road at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Messrs. Jhabvalla, Khedgikar, Kandalkar, Alibahadarkhan, Pathak, Nimbkar, Alwe, Kankule, Charles Mascarnas and Abdul Majid Hakim will speak.

SAMASTA NAGAR MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Samasta Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a gathering of members of the community will be held in the Laxminarayan Temple at Santa Cruz to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Haribhai Vijayshankar Gaurishankar Oza will preside.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, a public meeting will be held at Chaupatty to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to celebrate the "Russian Revolution Day." Miss Maniben Kara will preside and Messrs. Vamanrao Kulkarni, Madan Shetty, Harischandra Chaudhary, Hansraj and others will address.

DAYANAND WEEK

Dayanand week's fourth day will be celebrated as Dayanand Day in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pt. Dwijendranathji, Pt. Pardhubhaiji, Pt. Vijayshankerji, Syt. Ranchhodlal Guani and Vallabhdas Mehta will speak on Swami Dayanand's life work. Sadhu Vaswani will give his message.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

"In connection with the New Year's Day (Bali Pratipada) there will be a ceremonial parade of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) when all volunteers are required to attend, at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in correct parade uniform."

TARUN BHARAT SEVADAL

Workers and Volunteers of the Tarun Bharat Sevadal from B F and G Wards are requested to be present at the Office of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the future programme of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and Assembly Elections when Messrs. S. K. Patil, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Jinabhai P. Joshi and others will be present.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of 'G' Ward District Congress Committee and the members of the Election Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the office of the Congress Committee, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, to consider further measures for intensifying the election campaign in 'G' Ward and make final arrangements thereof.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 3rd November 1934 1,364,000; from 1st April to 3rd November 1934 20,147,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to 3rd November 1934 2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 3rd November 1934 1,364,000; from 1st April to 3rd November 1934 17,897,000

The REGAL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CONCESSION TO SCHOOL PARTIES AT THE 4 P.M. SHOW.
2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK
of our Anniversary attraction
They'll Steal Their Way into Your Heart!

Spectacle—Heart throbs—Romance—Thrills!

Daily Change of Film Masterpieces
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR DIVALI WEEK
The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
DAILY AT 4, 6.30 & 10 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7th — LAUREL & HARDY IN THEIR FULL LENGTH COMEDY SENSATION! SONS OF THE DESERT 8 PARTS
THURSDAY, Nov. 8th — M. G. M.'s OUTSTANDING PICTURE IN SOUND WITH AN INSPIRING MUSICAL SCORE! BEN-HUR with RAMON NOVARRO
FRIDAY, Nov. 9th — GRETA GARBO IN THE M.G.M. PICTURE THAT SHOWS HER AT HER MOST BRILLIANT "SUSAN LENOX" (HER FALL AND RISE)

JUDGE CANDIDATES BY THEIR MERITS!

Sir Cowasji Grows Eloquent On His Achievements

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., while addressing a meeting in Girgaum in Madhav Maharaje Shinde Hall on the 2nd instant on "Assembly Elections" said that as India claimed Self-Government or Democratic Government for herself, we must always advocate democratic principles which respect the voice of the majority. The principle of Communal electorates, though opposed to democracy has been an accomplished fact in India. Parsees, though microscopically a small community, have never clamoured for separate electorates for they know that India's Evolution to Self-Government will be through gradual extinction of the evil of Communial electorates. A candidate ought to be judged by his merits, work and experience and not by accident of his belonging to a particular community.

Speaking for himself, Sir Cowasji said he has always opposed Government, whenever it was opposed to India's interest at large and that he has always supported or opposed views, whether of the majority or of the minority, only after knowing them well and forming his humble opinion on the same.

In conclusion, Sir Cowasji appealed to the electorates to judge candidates by their merits and reiterated his desire to serve the country to the best abilities if returned to the Assembly.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Sons of the Desert" (Laurel and Hardy Comedy). To-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Murder at the Vanities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garibi-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheer". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SPECIAL DIVALI DAY PROGRAMME
11 a.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. A Concert by Prof. B. R. Deodhar's Orchestra. 12-30 p.m. European Programme. The M. V. "Victoria Quintet". 2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Time signal. European Programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Instrumental Solos. Prahlad Ganu, Dilruba. 6-30 p.m. Light music. V. D. Joglekar. Instrumental Solos. 7 p.m. Dattaram Parwatker, Jaltarang. 7-30 p.m. R. N. Shirali, Flute. 8 p.m. European Programme. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. European Programme. 9 p.m. Time signal. Here and There. A Commentary on People and Events. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Gramophone records: Operatic Excerpts. 9-45 p.m. Poetry Reading. By Miss M. H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) "Poems of Love."

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. Doris Banner (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. Talk: "Living Dangerously—No. 7." "Risks with a Camera for News Reels". Mr. Tommy Scales. 8-45 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet. John Lovering Baritone). 9-30 p.m. "Queen of Clubs"' A Musical Comedy by Roger MacDougall and George Gordon. Produced by George Gordon. 10-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Harry Crackel. Relayed from the City Hall, Sheffield. 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

"BE GHADI MOUJ"

Illustrated Annual

"BE GHADI MOUJ" the popular Gujarati periodical, has published an attractive "Divali" Annual. Its articles cover a wide range of subjects: literary, social and cultural. The articles of educational importance mark an instructive feature of the contribution of the big group of humorists, the 'Mouj' has been fortunate to secure may be taken as another of welcome note of its annual.

The illustrations are, most of them, thoughtfully selected and arranged and more than many of the recently reviewed annuals, reveal a uniform method. The paintings, particularly of Syt. Usufally Dhalla are like some of the pictures of Syt. Vanu an asset for the annual. The size is handy and the contents not entirely exhaustive.

PARSIS TO THE FORE

Most Educated Minority Must Vote For Nation's Candidates

(Through The Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

Instead of slackening the activities the Divali holidays have in fact intensified the Assembly Election activities carried on by the Congress Central Office in the City. Scores of enthusiastic young workers belonging to all classes and communities have placed their services at the disposal of the Central Office during the Divali Holidays for the election purposes. The activities are being gingered up day by day. A very methodical campaign is being carried on in all the seven wards of the city.

The most encouraging feature of the election campaign is the spontaneous help and co-operation coming from the young members of the Parsee community. A number of Parsees are visiting Central Office and signifying their desire to work for the Congress in these elections. Some of them are proposing to call meetings in their localities openly supporting the Congress candidates. Encouraged by the response coming from the Parsee community, the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have addressed the following letter to the members of the Parsee community.

Dear friends,

We take this opportunity of appealing to you for your support and co-operation in the election campaign which the Congress is carrying on. Whatever the people might say, the Congress has never doubted your national inclinations.

It is a well-known fact that yours is the most enlightened minority community in this country, and in fairness to your community it has got to be admitted that on every question where the country's interests were concerned, your community has always taken the national view, as against the communal one. It is no exaggeration to that what is known as 'communalism in politics is totally absent from your community. For years in succession the leaders of your community have always upheld the national traditions of this great city.

ALL-ROUND RECOGNITION

The fact that a member of your community gets the unique distinction of not only becoming a President of the B.P.C.C. and a member of the Working Committee of the Congress but also of being the Chairman of the Reception Committee of such a momentous session as the one we had in this city only a few days back, unmistakably testifies to the very high esteem in which your community is held by the citizens of Bombay.

With such a glorious national traditions which your community has got to its credit, you will excuse us if we expect that a large number of your voters will vote for the national candidates, that is the candidates put in the field by the Indian National Congress. We have no doubt that by solidly voting for the Congress candidates you will show to the world that you stand for complete national independence.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

To-day's Election Meetings In City

(Through The Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

The following Election meetings will be held to-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

F. Ward

(1) Lal Baug, Ganesh Maidan—8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
President: Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi.
Speakers: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, D. S. Babrekar, S. K. Patil, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Nagindas T. Master, S. B. Mahadeshwar and others.
(2) Matunga, Ashtik Samaj Hall: 9 p.m. (S.T.)
President: Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
Speakers: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, I.S. Patel and others.

D. Ward

(3) Chunam Lane, Lamington Road: 9 p.m. (S.T.)
President: Sjt. K. F. Nariman.
Speakers: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, S. K. Patil, Nagindas T. Master, D. S. Babrekar, and others.

SOCIALISTS FOR CORPORATION

Bombay Party's Decision To Fight Municipal Elections

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the Municipal Corporation and has adopted the following members as its candidates:—
'A' Ward—F. M. Pinto.
'B' Ward—Nirbhayram Popat.
'C' Ward—Yusuf J. Meherally.
'D' Ward—M. R. Masani.
'E' Ward—Ali Bahadur Khan.
'F' Ward—Purshottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra.

Further candidates will be adopted in the course of the next few days and the Municipal Programme of the Party will also be published.

HOW TO VOTE

Procedure To Be Followed On Polling Day

The Director of Information in a pamphlet how to vote about the procedure on polling day says:—

The polling days for the different Bombay constituencies of the Legislative Assembly have been fixed as follows:—

Constituencies and Date for voting:
1. Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan constituencies, Wednesday, 14th November 1934.
2. Landholders' constituency, Monday 12th November 1934.
3. European constituency, Tuesday, 13th November 1934.
4. Indian Commerce constituency, Monday, 12th November 1934.

All persons who are entitled to vote in the forthcoming elections will find their names in the final amended Electoral Rolls, which have been published in all villages, in every ward of a municipal town, and at the headquarters of all districts (in Bombay City at the Municipal Hall and at the Collector's Office).

THE FIRST STEP.

Separate Rolls have been published in each area for the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly. By consulting these different Rolls a voter can see for what constituency or constituencies he has a vote. The Rolls have been published for the most part in the language of the district. In Bombay and Karachi they are in English only.

Every elector should write down and note for himself his number on each Roll in which his name appears.

This is especially important for the large non-Mohammadan and Muhammadan constituencies.

Every one should endeavour to vote for every constituency for which he has a vote.

FIND YOUR POLLING STATION

Polling stations will be arranged at convenient places and a full list of these will be published shortly before the elections showing the areas for which they are fixed.

People must vote at the polling station fixed for them; they cannot vote anywhere else.

In the mofussil every taluka will have five or six polling stations and notices will be issued showing which part of the taluka is included in each polling station.

There will be a presiding officer for each polling station with polling officers to assist him. The presiding officer is generally responsible for the fair conduct of the election and will keep order at the station.

The hours for polling on the voting days are from 8—12 and 1—6. Voters should go to the polling station early.

The presiding officers will give any explanation that may be wanted. They will also assist any elector who, owing to infirmity or illiteracy, is unable to vote properly.

HOW TO RECORD YOUR VOTE.

Briefly the name of each candidate is printed on the ballot paper. The voter should decide which candidate he means to vote for. When the voter goes to the polling station he gives his name to the polling officer who, if the voter's name is on the electoral roll for that polling station, gives him a ballot paper on which the names of all candidates are printed. The names of the candidates will be printed in the vernacular of the district; opposite the name of each candidate is a blank space.

It is in these blank spaces at the right hand end of the ballot paper that the voter places a cross for the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

Woman J. P.

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Miss Aminabai, daughter of Khan Saheb Jusab Mahmed, as a Justice of Peace of the City of Bombay.

Miss Aminabai is the first lady J. P. amongst the Suni Muslims.

"MAN OF SORROWS".

The bad weather in Bombay has made it impossible to stage the Passion Play on Wednesday, November 7th. This particular show has, therefore, been postponed to Thursday, November 15th. The dates of the other performances remain unaltered.

Holders of complimentary tickets for the 7th are, however, entitled to attend on the 15th.

The shows on the 14th and the 15th will commence at 6-30 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

How To Celebrate Diwali

This is the Diwali Week and thousands of rupees will be spent on fire works. Already for the past two nights crackers are fired during almost all the hours of the night and one wonders whether the devotees of fire works get a wink of sleep at night. Any way, they do not allow many others to do so as a result of their overzeal in observing the Diwali. During Christmas and Easter seasons in western countries children are asked to observe some self-denial and a part of the money received from parents for pleasure is set aside in a box called Self-Denial Box. and at the end of the season the money is devoted to some objects of charity such as blind schools, orphanages, hospitals and for the support of the poor and the needy. If the youngsters, who will be spending thousands of rupees this Diwali season, will devote a part of the money given to them for buying crackers and sweets to some charitable object and send the same, after the season, to Mahatmaji or Babu Rajendra Prasad requesting them to devote it in the cause of any national charity, it will give joy all round.

Duty On Raw Films

A correspondent writes:—

On an examination of customs figures of import of raw cinefilms in India it is revealed that since 1931-32 an increase of 65.2 per cent has taken place, which denotes a healthy expansion in the indigenous film industry. The amount of footage imported in 1933-34 alone is 36,917-201 on which Government collected a duty of Rs. 364,666 which is an increase over the duty collected in 1931-32 by 55.8 per cent, the duty having been enhanced from 15 per cent to 20 per cent in March 1931 and again to 25 per cent in September 1931. The advent of the talkies has increased the cost per picture from Rs. 10 to 15 thousand in the days of the silent film to Rs. 75.000 out of which as much as Rs. 15,000 or the cost of a silent picture, is taken away by the cost of raw-films alone. In other words this cost is 20 per cent of the total cost of a picture, a percentage not obtainable in any other country in the world while that percentage is as low as 1.4 in America, the leading producer of cinefilms.

Redeem The Promise

"On the other hand Government have done away with the seven-eighths rebate allowed until recently on the return, within two years from date of import of exposed positives. In the year 1933-34 Government realised Rs. 915,666 on this head but returned to the importers seven-eighths retaining hardly a lac and a half. But in future years Government would retain all but a lac and a half which, coupled with increased revenue from increased imports necessitated by the spontaneous expansion of the industry would amount to a windfall of as much as 10 to 12 lacs per year. Government have more than once admitted in the Legislative Assembly that "they were prepared to reduce import duty 'pro tanto' to any thing they got from the abolition of the rebate on exposed films re-exported." For the purposes of argument even if one leaves out of consideration other grounds of relief to the industry such as reduction of duty on projectors, cameras, components of sound-equipments and other machinery used, the figures now quoted prove that the time has arrived when Government should redeem their promise given on the floor of the Assembly by reducing the duty on raw films to 15 per cent at least, if not to a lower figure, the level from which it was raised in March 1931. Other countries of the world have done much for their cinema industries—some have even brought them under State control—and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will harken to the timely call for help, if they are not going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. Lalbhai's Wire To Govt. Of India

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has, on behalf of the Committee, sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, regarding the Anglo-Indian Trade Negotiations:—

"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is much concerned over press reports regarding the Anglo-Indian Trade Negotiations. It suggests Government taking Indian Commercial and Industrial interests in their confidence, regarding negotiations before they reach the final stage as the Committee apprehends these negotiations are bound to affect the industrial development of India."

AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. K. Patil, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, D. S. Babrekar, Jinabhai P. Joshi, S. B. Mahadeshwar and others, will speak on the "Ensuing Assembly Elections."

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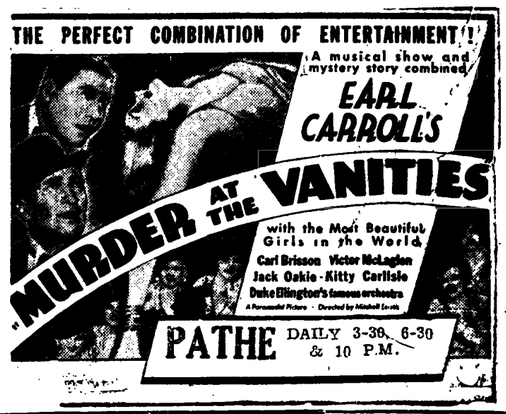
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1934

RETROSPECT

The Hindu Year 1991, which closes to-day, has been a most eventful one, with a promise towards its end of a brighter and more hopeful future than we have been used to in the last four years. When the year began, the world was in the depths of depression. In India it was deepened by the release and imprisonment of Mahatmaji after his epic fast, his struggle for the Harijans, and his final release from jail without any conditions, except what a most exacting sense of honour of the most scrupulous citizen of our times could impose upon him. While Gandhiji was getting absorbed in the herculean task of removing untouchability, the country was torn asunder by the question: To continue or not to continue Civil Disobedience? Mass Civil Disobedience was abandoned tacitly, though formally still the programme held the stage; in individual civil disobedience, there seemed neither purpose nor benefit. And meantime, the country appeared to be a helpless prey to the whims of a bureaucracy, marching its caravan on without a thought of the people's desires,—who, indeed, were considered to be no better than barking dogs. The betrayal of the textile industry by the Mody-Lees Pact; the setting up of the Ottawa exploiting machine; the creation of a Shareholders' Reserve Bank. —these are but a few samples of the chains forged by the bureaucracy, and fastened upon the country with, sometimes the aid of a Mody or a Chetty to do its business more brazenly than it would have the nerve to do it itself.

Britain's Best Friend

Beginning under such omens, the year 1991 was marked, in its very first months, by an unparalleled calamity in Bihar,—the earthquake. The inauguration of a Parliamentary Party in the Congress was, in course of time and by force of much discussion and heart-searching, brought to a fruition by the acceptance by the National Congress, in plenary sessions, of the programme of Parliamentary action. Mass Civil Disobedience is suspended officially and though Mahatmaji retains the exceptional right to start using this unique weapon when he should feel the need of it, in his own exclusive person, every Indian hopes he will not be forced to resort to such an extraordinary method to right the wrongs of his people or his country. But no one can say how the Powers-that-be in India will act; no one can say when Gandhiji will hear a call which no power on earth can make him disregard. There is a movement,—a suggestion,—we hear, in some very influential international quarters, to submit Gandhiji's name for the Nobel Peace Prize of this year. Whether or not that suggestion matures, those who know him, and also know the heavily-charged atmosphere of this world of ours, can have no doubt in their mind about his supreme deserts for this unique distinction. In his own country, however, and by his last words and deeds, Gandhiji has left no doubt of his own ideals even in the political struggle for India's independence. Truthful and non-violent himself, he would have an entire nation observe that pledge as a legacy from one of India's noblest sons to the cause, not only of his country's regeneration, but also of world peace. Will Lord Willingdon and his advisers at last recognise that in Gandhiji Britain has in India the noblest friend? Will they at last undo the mischief they wrought by refusing him an interview in 1932 and in 1933?

Hopeful Signs

If one judges from such signs of a lifting depression as trade returns, railways earnings, or volume of production in some of the leading industries of the country, one finds some justification for moderate optimism, tempered by caution. India is not yet out of the wood. Far from it. Nor even the world at large has seen the last of the economic depression. While the accepted policies and national rivalries endure, perhaps we shall never see the real end of such depressions. But, there is, despite this presence, a ray of hope, a gleam of better things ahead for this country, if only the symptoms now visible in some parts prove not utterly deceptive, if only those who have the shaping of the country's destiny and the reins of its administration in their hands, would not utterly betray their trust. The signs noticeable in the Bazaars, for example, or on the Stock Exchange, do indicate a buoyancy and a reviving faith, which only a few months ago were conspicuous by their absence. We do not, of course, consider that all the appreciation one notices in the local Share Bazaar, for instance, is well-founded, genuine and permanent. We fear, in many instances, that could be named without hesitation by any one familiar with these pulses of the country's vitality, the present quotations indicate a vein of speculation,—and forced, artificial rise in prices,—which seems utterly unjustified by the known basis for such appreciation. If the little reason that we have for better times is not to be dissipated in a rake's progress, those responsible will do well to turn their countenance from off these speculators and enemies of the country. In America they have been forced to regulate speculation in stocks and the leading commodities of the country. We in India seem to be doubly in need of a dose of Rooseveltism, for without that, there is every fear of jeopardizing what little we may have won through from the prevailing depression. In politics and economics, then, the sky, though clouded, gives glimpses of the bright sun peeping out of this veil of clouds. In the realm of social reconstruction, the campaign for the removal of untouchability is but just commenced. With Gandhiji to guide and shape and lead it, the new move for Village Reorganisation seems pregnant with immense possibilities, yet hidden behind the veil of future but certain in course of time to be delivered of substantial benefits for the regeneration of the country. It is, perhaps, not the least significant sign of our times that the Congress Socialist Party should be born about the same time that the Village Industries Association was ushered into being. We hope those who have the nursing of these lusty babies will realise in full the potentialities of their charge, and bring them up accordingly, so that the cleansing of the Augean Stables,—the reconstruction of Indian society,—may be soon an accomplished fact within the lifetime of those now devoting their lives to that achievement. In the less spectacular spheres of the country's life,—art and literature, science and research,—the painstaking observer cannot fail to notice signs of a new life that cannot but be welcome as water in the desert to parched lips. A revival in dancing and music and painting,—we need but recall such performances as Menaka's to be confirmed in our view—is, perhaps, less visible on the surface to proclaim the new life beginning to vibrate in the country, which is more loudly heralded by the foundation, for example, of faculties of technology in the Bombay and the Andhra Universities. But the signs are there, even though they may not all be evident on the surface.

Congressmen's Duty

Gandhiji has lost no time in taking up his new responsibilities with regard to village industries. He seems to have already formed a rough outline of the organisation necessary for working out any elaborate scheme which the materials he has started collecting may suggest. That he is intensely serious and earnest about this new undertaking is evident from the fact that he has engaged for it the services, not only of the old inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram, but also of all the members of the Ashram at Wardha. And workers are said to be already in training for their activities in this venture. He will not find it difficult to find the necessary resources in men and money, at any rate, in the early stages of his work. We share his hopes of being able to "reconstruct village economy within two years."

Meanwhile it is necessary for Congress Committees to reorganize themselves in accordance with the new constitution and give Gandhiji every assistance he needs. It should never be supposed that merely because a separate autonomous institution has been created for the purpose of promoting village industries Congress Committees can only watch with sympathy the progress of the institution. It is as much their duty to help the new scheme in all possible ways as it is to help Khaddar and Harijan work in spite of special institutions being created for these activities. The Village Industries Association is to work on behalf of and under the auspices of the Congress and for the benefit of the country. All Congressmen, whether they believe in constructive work as an end in itself or as a potent means for organising the country for mass action, should do everything possible to make the new schemes a complete and speedy success.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

Unsolved Even In The West

(CONTRIBUTED

The problem of minorities is not a feature of India alone. It exists in Europe and America, even among the progressive States. The Minority Treaties formed on the conclusion of the World War testify to the existence of the minorities problem in Europe. Those treaties recognize only religious or racial or linguistic minorities. Even they are not binding on all the powers of Europe. They are exclusively drafted for the benefit of the newly created States to protect certain minorities in them.

These States have various racial minorities, and none of the States is bigger than an Indian Province. The recognized minorities are Christians, Mahomedans and Jews.

The biggest of the States is Czecho-Slovakia. The minority communities here are Magyars, Ruthenians and Poles with a population of more than a million. How they are persecuted by the majority communities is well-illustrated by the following facts:—Their Press organs are gagged by law. Magyar periodicals are confiscated. The Slovak Press is persecuted to a great extent. No fewer than 70 criminal actions have been taken against tht "Slovak." Politically conscious members of the minorities are persecuted constantly. A very strong espionage

(Continued on page 9.)

AUTOCRACY IS DOOMED

The main significance of the advice given by Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Princes lies, not in its merit, which is nil, but in the fact that he is an eminent official and speaks as such. It may be presumed from this fact that he expresses views acceptable to, and current among, all eminent officials in the country. Support is lent to this view by the fact that Government's attitude towards the Princes is illustrative of the views expressed by Sir Malcolm. In a few words his advice is a plea for continued "autocracy" and not mere monarchy. And what are his grounds for offering such obsolete and utterly mischievous advice? He dare not say there is something inherently good in autocracy. But, he says, India is so different from the rest of the world. "Autocracy is a principle which is firmly seated in Indian States. Round it burn the sacred fires of age-long tradition."

That autocracy is at present firmly seated in the States is but too true. But it is so not because the people now wish it but because they are yet too ill-organized to resist it effectively. There is not a State in which the people do not clamour for responsible Government. If there is any doubt about it, let a plebiscite be taken on this question in any State. Nor need it be believed, as does Sir Malcolm, that beneficent despotism "can make an appeal in India as strong as that of representative and responsible institutions." The Princes themselves have by now realised that wherever the people have a choice they will invariably declare for responsible Government. That is why they are striving desperately to give no choice to the States people and to bolster up autocracy by all conceivable safeguards. But how long will all their safeguards avail against the swelling tide of democracy? Autocracy is doomed and the doom is much nearer than men like Sir Malcolm Hailey imagine.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

The Unprecedented Magnificence Of The Session Has Once Again Demonstrated The People's Love For The Congress

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

Some months ago, when I invited the Congress session to Bombay at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna, some friends were extremely apprehensive and doubtful of success. They thought that it was very rash on my part to have undertaken such a task when several adverse circumstances conspired to make such a venture extremely difficult. The economic depression was very acute, weariness and exhaustion prevailed after a long drawn-out national struggle, the inevitable reaction that usually follows a mass upheaval, was responsible for some internal bickerings and squabbles, so as to render team-spirit and united action rather difficult. Congress prestige was supposed to be at a discount and the national call and appeal in the name of that great organisation was not expected to rouse that generous and universal response that such calls usually inspired. Moreover, the Congress strength and forces were disrupted and dispersed, during the long interval of inaction, and some even feared that a feeling of depression and inanity had crept in, resulting in a certain amount of demoralization among the rank and file. Such were the pessimistic, dark forecasts of the situation made by even some sincere friends and well-wishers of the Congress.

Confidence In Bombay

But, whilst I considered this view to be unduly alarmist, I also felt that the Congress session in the present abnormal and adverse circumstances would certainly not be such a smooth task as it was in normal years. I also felt that the first session, after such a long interval and terrible upheaval and setback, would have to face and surmount these difficulties and handicaps, and if Bombay could not shoulder this additional burden and responsibility, no other city in India could. Once the Congress ball was again set rolling in this city of its birth, its revival would automatically follow. Hence the determination to face the risk and seek the burdensome honour, and to-day, on the close of the session, Bombay stands completely vindicated, having fully demonstrated her capacity to bear any responsibility that the Congress may choose to place upon it.

A Veritable City

The race against time was another important factor, as at the close of an exceptionally heavy and protracted monsoon, there was hardly a month left to erect the new magnificent and extensive "Nagar," beautifully equipped with all the modern requirements as good as any municipal town that has grown up after years of slow and gradual development, if not better; homely cottages, well laid-out roads and bye-lanes, better lit and paved than even municipal roads and pavements, most artistic circles and avenues, and a huge, imposing and magnificent stadium, such as any modern city in the world would be proud to possess, about a dozen beautiful archways, each with a different design, giving one the impression of an ancient Moghul capital, bedecked with modern electric and other ornamental fittings,—a "Nagar" where over 60,000 assembled within, and thousands more watched the historic proceedings from the surrounding hills, an artificial sea of human beings on one side, facing the vast expanse of natural sea on the other, with thousands of electric bulbs dangling in the air that cast coloured reflections on the moving waves. The sight from the central peacock throne-like decorated rostrum was for the gods to see; I am sure, those who have witnessed it will not forget it for years.

We have not yet touched the outskirt of the Nagar; just as often the border-line of a town is always the best part of it, so the grand Exhibition, formed, as it were the aristocratic and high-class locality of this Nagar, both in architectural design and the wealth and variety of materials exhibited. This show far exceeded in excellence and beauty any other similar displays organised in the City for years; and this outskirt of the Nagar had to be completed in a period shorter than the rest of the structure, because this was the first item in the programme.

A Timely Lesson

Lest I should be considered guilty of indulging in undue self-praise, I must at once disclose the object of this flattering con-

(Continued on page 15).

Frankly Speaking

SENSIBLE COMPROMISE.

The dispute between Britain and Russia over the Lena Goldfields has at last come to an amicable end. The settlement involving payment by the Soviet of three million pounds as compensation is, like entry into the League of Nations, quite frankly a compromise with past declarations and with ideological principles. But no one can deny the desirability and value of it in response to the exigencies of present circumstances. Russia is mainly and very rightly concerned with her plans for a magnificent industrial and agricultural "revolution." The achievement depends on peace and happy relations. This has been realised by Stalin and, with his firm grasp of realities, he does not allow himself to be influenced by abstract considerations. And he does not regard a departure from the strict letter of a principle as "treachery" or "betrayal."

NO CHANGE.

Yahya Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has resigned. Whether he did so as a result of dissensions in his cabinet or a passing conflict with Mr. Maurice Peterson it is evident that the resignation is not going to modify the reactionary and subservient character of the administration in Egypt. Ziwar Pasha is the liaison officer between the King, the Cabinet and the British, while the list of likely successors does not contain any name that may be said to command the confidence of the people even in the very least degree. One farce is being followed by another. The new Government, too, will be blessed with the approval of the Palace and the Residency in defiance of the will of the whole people of Egypt.

LEGALISED LAWLESSNESS.

At least some Englishmen are surprised to find that in British India it is quite common for the Government to violate elementary principles of justice by imprisoning men without a trial. Indeed, such injustice is now so common that when Mr. Thomas Williams asked a question in the Commons on the detention of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Secretary of State for India did not think it necessary to urge anything more than the familiar plea that the Government of Bengal were satisfied that Mr. Bose was a danger in the province and that he was detained under some law. The explanation only shows that in British India Government often do duty for judicial Courts and that it is possible for a law to legalise lawlessness. Yet it is the Britishers who talk so vehemently about special safeguards for Law and Order!

HIGH-HANDEDNESS

It was extraordinary high-handedness on the part of the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore to have promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting all persons except Municipal members and office-bearers from entering the municipal precincts. This exhibition of force was gratuitous as there was absolutely no danger of any breach of peace. The suspicion is, therefore, created in the minds of the public that the order was meant to intimidate the Municipality into voting on the pro-official side in the matter of appointing the Secretary. The present Secretary is an ex-Civil Disobedience prisoner but the Minister for Local Self-government has issued a firman to appoint some other person in his place. Government may or may not win in this dispute but it is necessary for the people to realise how their civic rights are being invaded and how essential it is for them to rally to the support of those who are carrying on a spirited fight for vindicating them.

SCANDALOUS.

It is scandalous, though not very surprising, that, despite all the talk of Indianising these many years, not a single Indian has yet been appointed in the Cypher Bureau of the Political Department. If anything could be more scandalous, it is that even now there is no definite decision to admit Indians to the Bureau. All that Sir Samuel Hoare said in reply to a question on the subject in the House of Commons is that some cyphers at present in use in the Bureau are not the property of the Government of India who, therefore, are not at liberty to decide the condition under which they are used, that it seemed likely that the use of these cyphers would before long be discontinued, and that in that event "the position regarding recruitment would be reconsidered." Words like these do not suggest any regret at the injustice done to India and any disposition to change the present policy soon. The deliberate exclusion of Indians is the result of sheer distrust of them.

PATRIOTIC LEAD.

Sardar Gopal Singh, who supported Malaviyaji's amendment in the Congress, and Rai Brij Raj Krishna, who was a prominent member of the Bihar "Congress Nationalist" Party, both deserve the highest praise for the patriotic manner in which they have bowed to the national verdict as clearly expressed by the Congress in Bombay. They have, as good Congressmen, withdrawn the support that they had been extending hitherto to the "Congress Nationalist" Party. And, as Sirdar Gopal Singh rightly says: "It is against discipline, and moreover, the morale of the Congress suffers a great deal when an important personality like Malaviyaji rebels against the Congress and that, too, in the name of the Congress." Strict disciplinarian that he has proved himself to be in his own person, Sardar Gopal Singh has the right to demand that Pandit Malaviyaji, as a Congressman, must withdraw his opposition to Congress candidates. How Malaviyaji will respond to the suggestion of Sardar Gopal Singh, we do not know. But the Sikh patriot has clarified beyond any possibility of doubt the imperative political and national obligation of voters who entertain any respect or regard for the Indian National Congress.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Bengal Ignored

In his address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Nariman dwelt on the sacrifices made by the people of Gujerat, Bihar and U. P. But nowhere in their addresses either he or the President made even the briefest reference to the wonderful suffering gone through by the unlettered peasants of Midnapore. True, the Ordinances and other repressive measures suppressed the voice of Bengal. But those who hold leading position in the Congress should at least have known something of the trials and the tribulations of these unfortunate people if the history of the freedom movement of India ever comes to be written, the tale of the sufferings of the cultivators of Gujerat will certainly form in it a glorious chapter. But we have not the least doubt that the account of what happened in Midnapore will also be written in letters of gold. Is it not therefore most unfortunate that not a word was said by the well-known Congress leaders about these unlucky men and women of Bengal?—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The Director of Information has issued helpful instructions on How to vote at the Assembly.

You must study them and remember that the most important point about the Assembly elections in the city of Bombay is that the Nation's candidates are Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

* * * *

We are told that because of the non-acceptance of the nomination papers of "Nationalist" Party candidates, "the election fever is not running as high" in the U.P. as in other Provinces.

This confirms our own view that the "Congress Nationalist" Party is detrimental to the health of the body-politic.

* * * *

An A. P. telegram dated Nagpur, November 5 reports: "The Sitabaldi main street was the scene of an explosion last evening."

It is only fair to say that the explosion had nothing to do with Doctor Moonje and his efforts to dynamite the Congress.

* * * *

"Autocracy," said Sir Malcolm Hailey at Benares after the inevitable banquet, "is a principle which is firmly seated in Indian States. Round it burn the sacred fires of age-long tradition."

Sir Malcolm having become too old on the one hand and too thoroughly bureaucratised on the other has evidently forgotten his history of Britain, to say nothing of the rest of the "civilized" world.

Autocracy was once a principle very firmly seated in the English State but later, it caught, in a manner of speaking, the sacred fires, etc., itself.

* * * *

Talking of representative institutions he solemnly confessed: "I have never been convinced in my own mind that this is the only or the inevitable course of development."

You needn't be shocked or surprised. Sir Malcolm Hailey is certainly an Englishman but he is also at the same time——but we should talk well of the retiring.

* * * *

About 20 Tommies, alleges a Delhi report, participated the other day in a daring smash and grab raid at a fruit stall at the Railway Station.

We await an authoritative statement before urging our own plea for the phenomenon.

* * * *

In the House of Commons:—

The Duchess of Atholl also asked if Sir Samuel Hoare considered the memorial from the thirty thousand Muslims who protested against the proposed partial retrocession of Bangalore station to Mysore.

So the Communal Award is not without its consequential embarrassments!

* * * *

GIRLS WITH ODDEST JOB

They Have To Wi ke Miles A Day InaN w Shoes 1 2

—Delhi Paper.

In this case, however, the Printer's Devil has it

* * * *

Which reminds us of our own P. D. We read in Sir John Simon's statement that "the German Government has issued orders prohibiting storm troopers and Nazi black guards wearing uniforms. . ."

And, shuddering at what might have been, we heaved a deep sigh of relief that the Printer's devil missed it.

* * * *

Talking of the Printer's Devil, here is a case of the devil winning from the deep sea.

Whale Killied By a Steamer. This whale was struck by a ferry steamer at Sydney. Note the 'hug' wound in its side. The body is being towed in the deep 'see' by a tug.

—Another Delhi Paper.

* * * *

PILGRIM SHIPS

The First to ail From Bombay on November 12

RS. 100 REQUIRED FOR HAJ

Not much, considering that part of it must needs go to the treatment of the big patient.

* * * *

Hostess (at evening party): 'What, going already, professor? And must you take your dear wife with you?'

Professor: 'Indeed, I'm sorry to say I must.'

Plebiscite To Be Carried Through Properly

British Troops Will Not Be Sent To Saar

France Adopts Purely Precautionary Measures, Says Sir John Simon

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon replying to a question in the House of Commons with reference to the maintenance of order in the Saar territory where the Plebiscite is to be held on January 13, said the responsibility for maintaining order rested with the Governing Commission of the Saar, and this responsibility continued to be successfully discharged. The situation, in which the Government of the Saar found itself unable to maintain order, ought not to occur.

SIR JOHN SIMON

So long ago as 1926 the Saar Governing Commission stated to the Council of the League that it would regard itself as entitled in case of absolute necessity to call upon troops stationed outside the territory and in the vicinity of its Frontiers, to assist in maintaining order. The Council took note of this report. There never has been any question of the use of British troops. Any French dispositions on the part of France bordering on Saar territory on the west are purely precautionary, and there can be no question of the use of external force for preserving order unless the Saar Governing Commission is unable to discharge the task laid upon it, and is compelled to ask for assistance.

The German Ambassador saw me at my request this morning and confirmed that the German Governing authorities had issued an order to the Saar and S. S. Formations on the German side of the Saar Frontier prohibiting the wearing of uniforms, parades, processions or gathering of any kind and has at the same time issued a solemn assurance that there is no danger of invasion of the territory of the Saar.

I have expressed both to Herr Von Hoesch and to the French Ambassador to-day the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government at this announcement, and at the same time have received from the French Ambassador the assurance that the French arrangements are of a purely precautionary kind. In these circumstances we have the right to expect that with due restraint in all quarters the Plebiscite which it is the duty of the Council of the League to conduct will be carried through properly and in due order."—B.O.W.

CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

Nazi Broadcasting Officials Face Long Trial

BERLIN, Nov. 5.

The long awaited trial on a charge of corruption of a number of former Broadcasting officials has opened. The accused include Dr. Hans Bredow, ex-Secretary of State and Broadcasting Commissioner, and founder of German Broadcasting, Dr. Kurt Magnus, Education-Director of Broadcasting Berlin, and eight others; but only Bredow and Magnus at present have been arrested.

The trial is expected to last three or four months. Meanwhile a sort of unofficial indictment mentions that Bredow from 1926 to 1930 is alleged to have received a total of 1,000,000 marks in salaries and allowances, and Magnus 500,000 marks.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT DUE ON NOV. 20

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Select Committee report will reach Bombay on November 20, and will be sent by air mail to Rangoon and other parts of India.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

EARL OF BIRKENHEAD ENGAGED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The engagement is announced of the Earl of Birkenhead and the Honourable Sheila Berry, the second daughter of Lord and Lady Camrose.

FREE STATE CITIZENSHIP

Government Repeal Old Aliens Act

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.

With the object of clarifying the position of the Free State citizenship Government have framed a bill repealing the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts of 1914 and 191 as far as they are applicable to the Free State and prescribed that persons born in Free State since December 5, 1922 will be natural born citizens.

Persons who are born earlier are covered by the article of the Free State constitution.—Reuter.

CHINESE CRUISER SHELLED & SUNK

Alleged To Have Been Smuggling Sugar And Sea-Products

CANTON, Nov. 5.

The Cruiser "Haiying", belonging to Kwantung Provincial Harbour Office was shelled and sunk to-day after a running fight with a preventive vessel 200 miles south of Canton.

The "Haiying" was alleged to have been smuggling sugar and sea-products into Kwantung. She refused to heave to and a running fight ensued.

Many of the crew of the "Haiying" were seriously wounded or drowned.

The captain has been rescued and is likely to be executed.—Reuter.

Divali Mubarak!

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PROBLEMS OF DISARMAMENT

Conference Should Start Work As Soon As Possible, Suggests Henderson

GENEVA, Nov. 5.

The League is this afternoon publishing a "communique" from Mr. Henderson convening a meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference during the meeting of the Assembly, and indicating the agenda for continuing the work of sundry commissions. The special session of the Assembly opens on November 20.

Mr. Henderson's "communique" opines that it is now necessary to postpone the attempt to deal with the problems of disarmament until after the beginning of the coming year, and, therefore, he proposes certain questions whereon the agreement in sight might be incorporated in the separate protocols coming into force singly without the conference necessarily having to await the completion of the entire convention.

Instances of this kind are the regulation of the arms traffic, the question of publicity and the establishment of the Permanent Disarmament Commission.

The communique concludes that work should be started as soon as possible on the air question when negotiations will be prepared for the ground.—Reuter.

SEPARATE PROTOCOLS ON AGREED QUESTIONS

Henderson's Suggestions To Disarmament Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Chairman of the Disarmament Conference has summoned a meeting of the Bureau for November 20th. In a statement addressed to members of the Bureau he expresses the opinion that the conditions are now such as to make it necessary to postpone until after the beginning of the coming year the attempt to deal with the problem of disarmament.

He, therefore, proposes that the Bureau should recommend the concession of separate protocols embodying questions upon which some agreement has been already reached.

These questions, he suggests, should include that of the regulation of manufacture of, and trade in, armaments, budgetary publicity and the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission. There are, he thinks, other questions which the conference might find sufficiently mature to deal with in a similar way.—B.O.W.

INTER-DOMINION CRICKET

Seven Years' Programme Of Tour

NEW DELHI, By Mail.

Information has been received that the last Imperial Cricket Conference accepted the following programme of Inter-Dominion Tours:—

1934-35: England in West Indies.
1935: South Africa in England.
1935-36 Australia in South Africa. England in New Zealand.
1936: India in England.
1936-37: England in Australia.
1937: New Zealand in England.
1937-38: No Tour.
1938: Australia in England.
1938-39: England in South Africa.
1939: West Indies in England.
1939-40: England in India.
1940: South Africa in England.
1940-41: England in Australia.—A.P.

INDIAN CRICKET

Revised Draw For Championship

NEW DELHI, By Mail.

The following is the revised draw for Cricket Championship of India:

EAST

C P and Berar vs. Central India at Nagpur.

WEST

Gujarat vs. Bombay Presidency (Proper) at Ahmedabad early December. Maharashtra Bye. (This association, if affiliated will be allotted to the Western Zone.)

Western India States vs. Sind at Karachi, November 16, 17, 18.

NORTH

Northern India vs. Army in India at Lahore early January.

Southern Punjab Bye. Delhi and District vs. United Provinces at Agra December 8, 9, 10, at Delhi.

SOUTH

Mysore State vs. Madras at Madras November 6, 7, 8. Hyderabad State Bye.—A.P.

MOSLEY WINS LIBEL SUIT

£5000 Awarded As Damages In Action Against Br. Journal

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Union of Fascists, was awarded £5,000 sterling as damages by the High Court in the political libel suit against "The Daily News" proprietors of the "Star." Sir Oswald Mosley complained that "The Star" had stated that he said he and his Fascists would be ready to take over the Government with machine guns when the moment arrived.

The paper said on this alleged statement by Sir Oswald Mosley: "Tom Mann was recently thrown into the prison on the mere suspicion that he might say something ten times less provocative than Sir Oswald's words."

Sir Oswald Mosley underwent three and a half hours' searching cross-examination at the hands of Norman Birket.—Reuter's Special.

Republican Socialists Oppose Doumergue

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The Republican Socialists who are situated geographically between the Radicals and Socialists decided to vote against M. Doumergue in the Chamber on November 8. M. Herriot and the other Radical Ministers may resign after meeting the Parliamentary group this afternoon.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Lucknow Police Unearth Centre

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

The local police are reported to have unearthed a place in the city which was serving for sometime as a centre of traffic in women. Following the arrest at Sialkot (Punjab) of a woman alleged to be a member of a gang carrying on traffic in women, the Lucknow police made a few more arrests here.

Further investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

Clever Ruse Of Armed Dacoits

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

An armed dacoity was committed on Monday night in a house in village Khakha, Tehsil Malihabad by an armed gang of about 30 dacoits. It is stated that the dacoits made the owner of the house open the door on the pretext that he was wanted by the Thanadar (Sub-Inspector). On the door being opened the dacoits rushed into the house and decamped with ornaments. No clue is yet available.—A. P.

American Aviator At Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Mr. John H. Wright, the American entrant in the Air Race who is on the return flight, landed at Drigh Road this evening and is staying here till he receives a permit to fly over the Persian territory.—A. P.

BAN ON NEWS-PAPER COMMENTS

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Notices under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were served to-day by Mr. Willis, the District Magistrate, on the Editors of seven vernacular papers in the City and the keepers of the Presses where these papers are printed, asking them to abstain for 14 days from commenting on the Nathuram Murder Case in which Abdul Quayam who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court is appealing to a full bench.

It will be remembered that there has been some communal tension in the City in recent days and a Peace Committee with the Mayor of Karachi as Chairman has been formed with a view to create a peaceful atmosphere.—A.P.

DEATH OF LT.-GEN. SIR HAROLD WALKER

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker.—Reuter.

(Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Bridgwood Walker was the G. O. C. of the Southern Command in India in 1924. He also served in the Nile Expedition with distinction for which he was awarded the "Khedive's Star."

BRUCE PLEADS FOR INDIA!

Why Not Grant Self-Govt. Along With Empire's Dominions?

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Australian High Commissioner Bruce referred to India in a speech at Stoke-on-Trent.

He said surely Britain had to do the same thing as she had done in her relationship with other self-governing parts of the Empire. She had to recognise the position which developed India and the aspirations of Indians.

TRUTH ABOUT NAZI GERMANY

(Continued from page 1.)

matter of railway and theatre concessions the equality exists. But in many matters of practical training Indians in common with other foreign students are not at all accorded the same opportunity.

It should not be forgotten that Doctors and Dentists and others who take German Degrees, are only allowed to appear at the respective examinations when they give an undertaking that they would not practice in Germany.

GOERING AND GANDHIJI

Dr. Guha then referred to the interview of Gen. Goering on Mahatma Gandhi.

"After the Goering interview in the "Daily Mail" calling Mahatma Gandhi an anti-British Bolshevist agent, I wanted to meet Dr. Goebbels, the propaganda Minister, asking for a definite statement on the issue raised.

"The propaganda Ministry gave me an impression that they were trying to evade the issue. My suspicion was further strengthened by the fact that the innocent petition sent by the Indian Students' Association, Berlin, to the German authorities inviting the attention of the Government and calling upon them to take necessary steps to check the growing anti-Indian feeling in Germany, was not even acknowledged by the authorities.

"All the statements in that petition were corroborated by personal statements made in the public on the floor of the Association and in other cases by cuttings from the German Press and every bit of it was proved. If at all, the petition erred on the side of moderation.

"The German Government did not acknowledge the petition."

PRE-MEDITATED

To a question as to how the shooting of June 30 last was carried out, Dr. Guha replied:

"The June shooting was pre-mediated to get rid of some inconvenient fellow workers. The moral perversity alleged against the victims did not prevent them from becoming German Cabinet Ministers before their assassination. People were put into Concentration Camps for merely hinting at those moral depravities of these men who then enjoyed the confidence of the Fuhrer and, therefore, were useful to him.

"There was little consternation aroused by the plethora of shootings. It was like the legendary murder of the "Pratorian Guards" and the Germans did not take much note of these shootings. In fact, it would be true to say that they passed off peacefully. They only created some passing sensation. Men and women were shot, without the slightest chance of either defending their attitude or explaining their conduct.

RACIAL PREJUDICE.

"Hitherto the Nazis laid stress on the Aryan ancestry and victimized the Jews. Now, the Indians (who were also considered Aryan), had been relegated to the position of the non-Aryans, incapable of any "Le istung" (capacity) due to "bastardisation with inferior blood." This forms the basis of all propaganda, and even of teaching the younger generations in the schools.

"There is a contemplated legislation on "Racial Treason" which will naturally include Indians, though they do not put it officially in the same category. It is too much to expect from the half-educated Nazis to distinguish between an Indian and any other coloured race and unless we have a clear statement made on the position of the Indians, we shall have to fight for our national prestige with the Germans. Through the intervention of the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Japan has secured exemption from the operation of the proposed law. But any concerted action on the part of India is lacking, and this I take to be at the root of negligence and apathy shown by the German Government.

POLITICS AND PERSONAL CONDUCT.

"So long as India remains under foreign domination, it would be impossible to divorce politics from personal activities and the attitude of some of our nationalists in this direction is really deplorable. In the Munich Conference where the foundation of the Central Federation of the Indian Students was laid, Dr. Taraknath Das definitely took his stand that Indian students, coming over to Germany for study, should not only not take part in politics, but should also keep themselves aloof from defending national interests. In the matter of Indian interests, I found that an Indian had gone to such a length as to coin an equation of politics and religion, and put it down as Hitler was equal to Bismarck multiplied by Swami Vivekanand!

"We in Berlin knowing what Hitler was and Hitler is, only wondered, if this learned Indian in question ever cared to study the life of one at least of the three persons. I should say such a mentality is utterly deplorable."

Question Of Release Of Sarat Bose

Hoare Refuses To Interfere With Action Of Bengal Government

"Bose, A Danger In Bengal And Ought To Be Detained"

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas Williams (Lab.) drew attention to the fact that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was imprisoned without trial since April 1933 had made a representation to the Government of India asking to be brought to trial in order to get an opportunity to refute the charges brought against him in the Assembly.

Mr. Williams inquired if Sir Samuel Hoare would advise the Government of India either to try or release Mr. Bose.

Sir Samuel replied that a communication of the nature indicated had been received by the Government of India. Mr. Bose was a State prisoner, had been detained under Regulation III but was released from jail custody in April 1933, and since permitted to live in his own house at Giddarpahar.

Sir Samuel Hoare was not prepared at present to advise action on the lines suggested by Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams urged as Mr. Bose was under police supervision for eighteen months a definite charge should be brought or Mr. Bose be released.

Sir Samuel Hoare did not agree and said Mr. Bose was regarded a danger in Bengal and he had no reason to interfere with the action of the Bengal Government. Two judges had scrutinised the question and they were satisfied that Mr. Bose ought to be detained.—Reuter.

NEW TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA

CLEVELAND, O.: (By Mail).

A new drug made from quinine, which promises a new treatment for pneumonia, was described to the American Chemical Society here by scientists of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburg.

This quinine derivative has been used on animals with remarkable results and tried out also on human beings with effects announced as "very encouraging."

To get their new preparation, the institute chemists began with optochin, a drug known to physicians for many years. This old drug was highly toxic to pneumonia germs, but of little use because it also caused blindness.

The new drug caused no blindness. It is more deadly to the germs than old one.

GAS CAN REPLACE ARMS

Laboratory Accident Leads To Discovery Of Deadly Explosive Gas

CLEVELAND: (By Mail).

The discovery of a highly explosive and potentially destructive new gas, as the result of a laboratory accident at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last spring, was announced recently by Dr. George H. Cady of Clifton, N.J., during the opening sessions of the 88th meeting of the American Chemical Society here.

The new American gas, described as an explosive fluorine compound, has definite war possibilities, it was reported, as it is so sensitive that it explodes at the heat of a hand.

"A blanket of the gas over the enemy's trenches would be destructive to life, and if the concentration were high enough, an explosion could easily be produced," Dr. Cady stated in his report.

VOTE FOR HOSMANI

Congress Election Campaign At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 6.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Hosmani addressed a crowded meeting at Vithoba Temple under the Presidency of Appasaheb Patwardhan.

The former exhorted, voters to give their support to the Congress candidate Mr. Hosmani and explained at length the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award.—A. P.

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Duty Of Non-Brahm in Voters

THEY MUST SUPPORT MR. JEDHE

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress Parliamentary Board has shown a great foresight in securing the nomination of Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe—one of the most influential Non-Brahmin leaders in the Deccan—on its behalf, for the purpose of fighting the present Assembly election. Mr. Jedhe's services both in the political and social fields are quite worthy of a true National leader. His Non-Brahminism is based on very reasonable and sound political principles. Within or without Congress, Mr. Jedhe is bound to be faithful to his creed which openly aims at establishing social justice and social equality. The Brahmin Press and their leaders in Maharashtra are far more communal in their attitude towards the national problems of India then even the staunch Mahomedan communalists. And hence Mr. Jedhe's social creed hitherto can be well justified. Now that the Indian National Congress has adopted the social programme, quite similar to that of the Non-Brahmin Party, Mr. Jedhe seems to have willingly accepted the nomination from the C.P.B. Mr. Jedhe has shown by this move on his part, that his party is capable of effecting compromise on sound political and social issues before the country.

Mr. Jedhe's failure in the present Assembly election contest would mean the failure or end of the Congress forces on the mind of the Deccan peasantry. Therefore all those who have rightly appreciated his move must not spare efforts to see him successful. As for myself I have been uptil now a true and very sincere Non-Brahmin follower. I believe in the constitutional methods for the purpose of India's general advance and progress. I yet feel the need for the further continuation of the Non-Brahmin party. But we want the party to co-operate with other national forces in the country, in the struggle for India's emancipation. The Congress whatever blunders it might have committed in the past, has returned to constitutional methods of working; and, therefore, I believe and rightly so, that Mr. Jedhe is not the less a Non-Brahmin socially or politically, by fighting on the ticket of the Congress P. Board. The Non-Brahmin electorate should not misunderstand his position. It is quite clear and logical.

The present election fight is quite a momentous one in the history of our country. We want those patriots to go to the legislatures who would not be persuaded by all tactics of our opponents to vote against the best interests of our country. Mr. Jedhe's selfless sacrifice or patriotism cannot be challenged easily. His Non-Brahmanism is equally strong. Therefore, I am led honestly to believe that we must all strive to secure success for him. The honour of the country and with it the honour of every sincere citizen is at stake. The struggle in the present Assembly election is not between this party and that party, but it is between liberty and bondage. Mr. Jedhe's past services in the social fields has entitled him to the love and affection of all Non-Brahmins. Our views may not tally with his views in all respects. But so long as he is strictly for the constitutional methods and strongly in favour of drastic social reforms, he is ours and to disown him as a Non-Brahmin leader is to risk the party's existence in the future.

It is a pity that those who cry out that Mr. Jedhe has betrayed his own party have never taken proper care during the last few years, to call the party's annual conferences for the purpose of understanding what their followers really want. The Party Executive also have never met regularly. The leaders who are now very much perturbed at Mr. Jedhe's attitude have never ventured before to ask their followers what programme they really want to carry out.

In the light of such circumstances, it is the duty of every Non-Brahmin voter to see that Mr. Jedhe is successful. In supporting him we shall all show to the Government and the present leaders of the Non-Brahmin party, that we also know wherein lies our best interests. It is a very sad thing that the present Non-Brahmin executive has never put up before their followers any proper constructive scheme for the purpose of mass awakening during the last few years. Mr. Jedhe's success will teach these Non-Brahmin leaders the lesson for being more active and selfless for the advancement and uplift of masses. Let every voter know his duty proper and act accordingly.

P. R. KANAVADE PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.

Ahmednagar, Nov. 4.

Duty Of Sikh Voters

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had been closely watching the controversy going on between S. Jamiat Singh of Bombay on one hand and S. Sardul Singh Caveeshar on the other, regarding the choice of the Sikh voters in the coming Assembly elections.

What pains me most is not the attitude of the Sikh voters but that this controversy has been initiated by a man like S. Jamiat Singh. I remember having heard him at a meeting about one year back, when Dr. Mohammad Alam of Lahore visited Bombay in connection with his anti-communal League activities, a branch of which was then formed in Bombay also with Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha as president and S. Jamiat Singh as an active member. In that speech Sirdar Jamiat Singh openly denounced communalism and advised every Indian not to think in terms of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Parsi but an Indian first and last.

As regards to himself, he said that he is born as an Indian and would like to die as an Indian.

When he uttered those historic words, he little knew that like so many other leaders of to-day he would change his view.

The Communal Award which is so much talked of now, was even then known to the public and I am not mistaken if I say that Sardar Jamiat Singh was quite aware of it then and the justice it was doing to his community and their attitude towards it. Knowing all this he openly claimed himself not a Sikh but an Indian first and last. He termed all those people as narrow-minded who prefer to call themselves as Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Parsis rather than Indian. But here is our worthy Sardar exhibiting his broad-mindedness. I cannot understand what has made him change his mind in such a short space of time.

Not only this but a fortnight before the Congress session, a movement among Sikhs was started by S. Jamiat Singh with the help of certain other gentlemen to hold a Sikh Conference on the eve of Congress session and publicly to denounce the Communal Award and the attitude of the Congress towards it. But I am somewhat sorry to say that his proposals did not meet a ready response and he had to drop that idea. I whole-heartedly sympathise with Sirdar Jamiat Singh in his failure but wish him success in some other more noble enterprise. I would request somebody to throw light upon this chameleon-like attitude of Sirdar Saheb.

I do not know exactly the attitude of the individual Sikh voter of Bombay towards the election but I am confident that a brave community like the Sikh who had always and are even prepared to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the Motherland will stand aloof from this party politics and whole-heartedly stand beside nation and vote solidly for the Congress candidates. I know the little fundamental differences at present existing between Congress and the Sikh community over the Communal Award but they are not such as to make one to sacrifice the cause of his country over that. Such differences are never permanent but only transitional and are bound to disappear one day. Let us show to the world, especially to Britishers that we are one. But this can be only achieved by voting solidly for Congress candidates thus sending them to Assembly by an overwhelming majority. This will be the true proof of your nationalism.

I again earnestly appeal to all my brothers especially Sikh voters to cast their vote in favour of Congress candidates—the soldiers of nation and your true representatives.—Yours, etc.

G. S. BAWA,

Bombay,
Nov. 5.

Voters' Duty

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B.P.C.C. have done well to tell the subordinate staff of offices in the Fort that the vote is a sacred trust and nobody has a right to force them to vote one way or the other. I think it is equally necessary to tell voters that the promise extracted from them in an unwary moment that they will vote for a particular candidate need not be fulfilled. They have absolute freedom in the matter to vote according to their conscience when they go to the polling booth on the day of election.—Yours, etc.

J. P. M.

Mr. Tairsee And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last our friend Tairsee has come out of his secluded cell of Nasik not to attack the Government nor to wrestle with the Communal canker but to attack and deride the most revered and respected National institution namely, the Indian National Congress. Let me tell my friend, Mr. Tairsee, that no amount of vituperations on his part against the National Congress would shake the people's faith in it. Thousands of Tairsees did that in the past but with little success, nor do thousands of Tairsees to-day or in future would do any harm to this great national body. Let Mr. Tairsee know that to every patriotic-minded Indian the voice of the Congress is the voice of the nation. And if any mandate issues forth from that body, it would be carried by the nation at large without hesitation and questioning. Mr. Tairsee may laugh at or ridicule that mandate but to the people at large it is as solemn and sacred as the command of God.

Now a word about Messrs. Tairsee and Mehta. Mr. Tairsee showers all kinds of eulogies on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, raises him to the seventh heaven and says, with socratic seriousness, that of all the candidates Mr. Mehta is the best. We do not know who is the second best, according to Mr. Tairsee, to represent the people of Bombay in the Assembly. I think, perhaps, Sir Cowasji Jehangir. But our friend from Nasik is mum about it. Will he open his mouth and say who is the second best candidate among the rest? Sir, we, especially the people of Bombay, know this Bhatia gentleman very well. He is not unknown to us. To many he is an enigma and a veritable 'Chinese puzzle.' To us he is known as a champion 'somersault taker' at all public questions and it is no wonder if he to-day poses as the champion of Mr. Mehta, another 'somersault taker' in political arena. Thus we see that Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Jamnadas row in the same boat. They are birds of the same feather and hence Mr. Tairsee flies to the rescue of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

I hope the voters of Bombay will come out of their ordeal creditably. They would go in their thousands to the polling booths on the fourteenth and vote solidly for the Congress candidates only and thereby prove to the enemies of the Congress that the influence of the Congress in not waning and that the Congress has still hold over the masses of this country.—Yours, etc.

K. P. SHROFF.

Mosque In Khar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your valued columns of the 20th of October last, you were good enough to publish the report of a Muslim meeting held at Khar under the above heading, but I regret that one important factor therein was omitted, presumably through oversight. The meeting of which you had been good enough to publish a report would not have been "fait accompli," nor would there have been any hopes of building a mosque at Khar, had it not been for the courtesy of the owner of the land, Mr. Eruchshaw Dossabhai Mistri. The Parsi gentleman to whom the Muslims of Khar are deeply indebted, showed himself to be the rare type of a thorough gentleman. Rs. 500 was paid to him as an earnest for the purchase of his land with the condition that the sale would be completed within a period of three months. As it was not possible to raise sufficient monies even for nearly two years, Mr. Mistri not only did not forfeit the earnest money, but waited patiently for that period to enable the Khar Muslims Committee to raise sufficient funds. He would not even entertain higher offers for the land from other sources, by which he could have made a good profit. Very rare goodness indeed, and particularly as emanating from a member of an alien community! We take this opportunity of publicly thanking him sincerely through your valued columns, and we hope and trust you will be good enough to publish the same.—Yours, etc.

ABDOOLCADAR K. PATEL.
Hony. Secy. Khar Muslim Committee.

Mandate Has Gone Forth And It Is For Us To Obey It

WORKERS MUST STAND BY CONGRESS

"The mandate of the Congress has gone forth. Our duty as soldiers is to obey and carry out the orders. We shall not question why," observed Mr. Munshi in the course of an appeal he made at a public meeting, held at the Gandhi Chowk, Parel Village, on Tuesday night.

Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi presided.

Mr. S.K. Patil made a fervent appeal to the workers to stand by the Congress at this hour.

He made a special appeal to the younger section among the workers. He asked them to be patient for some time to come. It mattered little which party came into prominence, or which programme was accepted by the Nation, as long as the real power was not yet secured by Indians. First and foremost, it was the duty of every Indian to strengthen the hands of the premier organization and achieve the result. Before they wished to share the power they should establish their claims for such a responsibility.

It was essential that the prestige of the Congress must be maintained at any cost and all other considerations must be forgotten.

Mr. K.M. Munshi next said that the workers and the voters should realise that they were not contesting the Assembly elections for their personal interests.

If the Congress candidates lost in the elections, they were not affected much personally, observed the speaker. It would be the defeat of the Congress. It would mean the defeat of the organization of the vast masses behind the Congress. It would mean a setback in the national progress.

It was, therefore, necessary, observed the speaker, that the workers in the thousand should stand by the Congress on this occasion. Those voters, who were amenable to the influence of the workers must be requested to vote for the Congress. Mr. Munshi appealed to the audience that they should help the Congress electioneering campaign by man-power even if they did not have the franchise.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, emphasised the fact that the Congress was the only organised political body in the country which could speak with an effective voice. The opponents of the Congress had neither a party worth the name, nor a programme, which would bear scrutiny. He asked the voters to give facilities to the Congress candidates so that they could organise within the Legislatures and could represent the country properly. He asked them to return the Congress candidates in the ensuing elections.

MISSION TO RECALL KING

Siamese Deputation To Ruler Will Explain Recent Laws

BANGKOK, Nov. 6.

The President of the Peoples Assembly, the Siamese Parliament, Secretary-General of the Council of State and the Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs are leaving for England to explain to King Prajadhipok the meaning of the three laws he refused to approve and to ask him when he intends to return to Siam.—Reuter.

FEAST OF LIGHTS IN BOMBAY

Business World Of City 'En Fete'

The city celebrated Diwali on Tuesday night in a fitting manner. The Hindu quarters, especially Kalkadevi and Bhuleshwar and other business centres were intensely illuminated and the whole area presented a striking appearance of myriad electric lamps spread in spectacular design.

An unending stream of Victorias, motor cars and taxis flowed from near the Lalbaug tram junction and continued unbroken into the interior of Kalbadevi, where the line was led off into a by-lane leading to Sheikh Memon Street.

The area presented a feast to the eye, not merely because of the thousands of lamps that glowed in variegated colours, but of the universal peace and expectation, the whole area presented amidst the unceasing activity of the pedestrians rushing neck to neck and the vehicles jammed one behind the other.

The most appealing scene was that the thousands of persons gathered to enjoy the celebrations, consisted of all the communities one could find in the city of Bombay.

A survey of the city after darkness revealed the fact that every household had celebrated the festival in its own way.

While in Parel, the poor oil wicks gleamed in the earthen pans in the workers' chawls, in Kalbadevi entire buildings were flood-lit from top to bottom by chains of electric bulbs.

PENSIONSS FOR ALL AT 60

The British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress are investigating a number of schemes for the establishment of pensions for all workers at the age of 60.

The principle was unanimously adopted at the annual conference of the T.U.C. at Weymouth last month but before a definite plan is presented to Parliament a number of schemes are being closely examined.

A report on the question will be published shortly. Until then the T.U.C. General Council will not carry on any public campaign in favour of any particular scheme.

STOP PRESS

VICTORY FOR NEW DEAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Early returns from various parts of the country indicate sweeping victory for the Democratic Party with a heavy poll at "congressional" elections.

Sixty Democrats and five Republicans were returned unopposed to the House of Representatives.

The sixteen-hour poll will close at 3/00 hours G.M.T. on 7/11.

President Roosevelt's new deal is still the main issue at the struggle.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MADRID, Nov. 6

The sentences of death upon three officers and 18 civilians in connection with the recent revolt has been commutted to thirty years' imprisonment.

PAPEN ON HIS MISSION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

KLAGENFURT, Nov 6

Reconciliation of Austria with Germany was the task entrusted to him by Von Hindenburg, declared Herr von Papen in a speech at a meeting of the German colony here.

NAVAL TALKS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Accompanied by Mr. R. L. Cragie, head of the American Depart of Foreign Office, Sir John Simon had an interview lasting an hour and a quarter with Mr. Normal Davis in the Commons this afternoon in furtherance of the naval talks. The interview consisted largely of a review of the position from the British and American standpoints.

Sir John Simon emphasised that the British Government desired to see an understanding which would enable the 1935 conference to be called with some hope of success.

Mr. Davis stated that the American delegation did not wish to end the present meetings without having examined every possible opinion and desired to hear everything that the Japanese Government wished to put forward. At the same time Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that questions of procedure would become very difficult if the London talks were to be kept alive.

The next meeting of full delegations would be between the British and Japanese.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRISIS

PARIS, Nov. 6.

An unofficial lobby report states M. Doumergue's resignation appears inevitable. It is now expected that the radical Ministers will resign on Thursday, in which case M. Herriot, M. Flandin or M. Pietri would form the Cabinet which will be a replica of the present one without M. Doumergue. Further opposition to M. Doumergue's proposals was demonstrated in the Senate when the Radical group voted by 96 votes to 2, for the motion that it would be dangerous to deprive the Senate of its present prerogative regarding the dissolution of Chamber. Radicals constitute the majority in the Upper House.—Reuter.

Life's Foundations In Rural Homes

German Graduates Take Year's Practical Training

(From A Correspondent)

A law of the Prussian Government of March 29, 1934, provides for a rural year for school-graduates. Its practical operation had been started immediately. As early as April 15, 1934, 14,000 boys and 8,000 girls were sent to 400 rural homes in all, for a period of eight months. This is indeed only 5 per cent of the total number of school-graduates, but the first year was merely intended to be an experiment. Moreover, questions of finance and organisation interfered with the operation of the plan on a large scale. The Rural Year Law was passed without extensive rules of operation. It has not been limited by narrow legal restrictions. In accordance with the idea of the plan it was left to practical experience in individual cases to find the proper forms of application.

The rural year was created by the Prussian Minister of Education, Rust, and is subject to direct control by his office. For the period of the rural year the fourteen-to-fifteen-year-old school graduates are exempt from the vocational training schools.

COMMUNITY TRAINING.

The children participating are lodged in Rural Homes (400 of them so far) each of which accommodates from 60 to 150. The homes form closed communities with self-administration. Remote from cities, they are situated amidst an attractive scenery and in agricultural areas. Social life follows the plan of community camps. Only the actual farm work is generally done in the forenoon on farms where the farmer and his wife serve as instructors. The afternoons are devoted to community training and sports. On Sundays extended excursions are carried out.

The individual camps are managed by carefully selected leaders and assistants. Before the rural year was started, there were 4,000 junior teachers and junior women teachers, leaders of Hitler Youth, students, referendars and other applicants, gathered together in a leaders' camp. Fourteen hundred of them whose qualifications as regards ability and personal character seemed perfect were chosen as leaders.

LIFE'S FOUNDATIONS

The aims of the rural year are many. The preamble of the law of March 29 briefly defines the mission of the rural year as follows: "To awaken and develop in the participants the feeling of spiritual unity of urban school-graduates with their country and people as well as an understanding for the racial value of a healthy farming population." It is not at all merely intended to afford a recreational vacation in the country to the young folk of cities and industrial regions weakened by poor conditions of living. Physical improvement certainly is an important feature of the rural year.

Another idea, however, is even more important. The young folk, severed from the sources and roots of national life by their urban environments are expected to be left back to those foundations of their own lives. They are to familiarise themselves by practical experience with the spirit of the people's community whom they are to serve in the future. That will be accomplished, it is hoped, by the fellowship of camp and work.

ELEMINATING CLASS STRUGGLE

The urban school-graduates had no chance for work at all in the former years. They were the most receptive soil for the destructive propaganda of class struggle. That same urban young-folk will now be the object of practical education for national socialism, an education that includes body and soul making the individual a conscious bearer and servant of a genuine people's community. The "natural" education through community life and farm work is supplemented by instruction in history, homelore and folklore, and the theory of race and heredity from the point of view of actual life and experience.

Not until next year will the results of the rural year clearly show when a considerably larger number of school-graduates will be included and when, as is planned, the organisation is extended throughout the Reich. The rural-year-graduates will give national economy better and more valuable forces of labour than did former classes of urban youth proletarianized by coercion as they were.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT.

Reports of the Reichs Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance state that it was possible to find occupation for all of the school-graduates of 1934 numbering 1.2 millions of young folk (600,000 in the previous year). 70 per cent of the male and 50 per cent of the female graduates were placed in apprenticeships, shops, or training schools. The voluntary work service, the rural year, and the household year for girls accommodated the remainder.

Country's Progress Through Harijan Uplift

DEPRESSED CLASS MISSION SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, Bombay, writes:—

For the last 28 years, this Society has been working for the amelioration of the social conditions of the depressed classes, and particularly for, giving them education, so that they may become self-reliant as far as possible and take their proper place amongst us as citizens of this motherland.

The Harijans admitted into our hostels are given free board, lodging and education. This education is not only a routine one, but to it is added a course of manual training in our Industrial School which has during the last quarter of a century turned out a large number of craftsmen who are now earning a decent living. It can very well be seen that maintaining such students, especially when they are to be given higher education, is rather costly. For want of support and on account of many other difficulties, the Society has had to curtail its activities to the Centres in Bombay and Poona alone. The number of inmates of the Boarding could not be raised, and in Bombay a Primary and a Secondary School had to be closed, and the number of boarders had to be brought down to 20 only. The Bombay Hostel is located at Parel in a part of the building called 'Fountain Hall.' The Government of Bombay pays us Rs. 2-8 per boy per month. Almost all the other money has to be collected as donations. If these are forthcoming in an ample measure there is a very great scope for the expansion of the activities in many directions.

It is well known that there is not a single hostel in Bombay attached to any school or college in which Depressed Class boys or girls getting education can be admitted free of charge. The first necessity of the Society, therefore, is a building of its own. A building sufficient for a Hostel, a school and Industrial Classes will facilitate the Society's work, and will lessen the hardship of the work due to uncertainties of donations.

A BUILDING FOR HOSTEL.

A building in Bombay will require at least, including the cost of the ground, a lac of rupees; and if the well-wishers and generous donors in our country come forth to help us with their contributions, this urgent want of a building can be removed in no time. The uplift of the Harijans is a necessary step towards the uplift of our country as Mahatmaji has been preaching throughout these years.

The minimum cost for maintaining a student in Bombay is Rs. 100, per year, and this is an appeal to all sympathisers of the Harijan cause to help the Society by contributing their mite. A donation of Rs. 100 a year, to educate one boy is not a difficult problem to many of our rich men. Smaller gifts from all friends are also welcome.

READERS' VIEWS

Appointments In Department Of Chemical Technology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" has rendered a distinct service to the cause of education by publishing letters from correspondents about appointments in the Department of Chemical Technology. The selection committee met towards the end of the last month and it is rumoured that the committee has recommended only one name for each of the post of Readership in Dyeing and Printing and Lecturership in Tinctorial and Industrial Chemistry. According to rumours these particular candidates are backed by persons powerful in the University circle and that although canvassing was prohibited, members of the committee were approached directly or indirectly by persons interested in both these candidates. It is reported that both these candidates have not published any research papers in the subjects for which they have been recommended and that they have qualified themselves only in pure Organic Chemistry. Tinctorial Chemistry requires knowledge of Dyestuffs and Textile Chemistry and the subject of Dyeing and Printing requires knowledge of Textile and Colloidal Chemistry but the candidates recommended by the committee have not specialised in any of these subjects. Their only qualification appears to have been a couple of months' experience in a mill in Ahmedabad; according to rumours these candidates have not done any work in that mill except watching what is being done. Can this be called practical training and what will be the nature of teaching done by these candidates if they are finally selected?

Moreover, it is recognised that it is almost impossible to find a candidate who is an applied Chemist and at the same time a specialist in Tinctorial Chemistry. It is difficult to understand how a lecturership for such a queer combination was instituted and advertised and it is still all the more mysterious and queer that the selection committee has actually been able to find a candidate supposed to be possessing qualifications for both these distinctly different branches of Technical Chemistry.

In the interest of the industrial development of the Presidency, the University should see that in a hurry to put the Technological Department in a working order, they do not recruit candidates who have not learnt the subjects which they are supposed to know and teach. Mistakes in making these appointments are sure to mar the usefulness of the Department for at least twenty-five years.

If the Department of Chemical Technology is to be successful and the public money not to be wasted, it is necessary that the Syndicate should look into the matter carefully before finally accepting the recommendations of the committee. The University will do well to advertise the posts again in case suitable candidates are not available from amongst the present applicants.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

"A Question For Mr. Tairsee"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Hindu Sabhaite" who claims to be "long-memoried," but who appears to be short mentally, puts me a question and asks me to explain my views on social reform. I expected they were well known, but it seems those who are out to treat me as untouchable because I favour Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's candidature, have no memories at all. Your correspondent "Voter" before and now "Hindu Sabhaite" will be pleased to know that my views on social questions are as advanced as before, and I have suffered for them. If I knew their names, if they will raise the veil of anonymity, I can then know what they are and what they stand for.

Speaking on Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill on 10th September, 1934, I stated: "I know some people are very touchy about untouchables. Sir I come from a community which is reputed to be an orthodox community, and I come from a caste which is supposed to be Sanatanist. It may be that by my merits or demerits I have fallen from grace, because I have associated myself with the Harijan movement for the last 25 years. To my mind, it is a curse of humanity, and nothing else. When religion interferes with the common rights of people, it is no religion at all to me....." Proceeding I stated that Sanatanists always claim that they "do not stand for this and that" and in that respect I called them "negatives of humanity" and when subsequently I was interrupted by Mr. M.K. Diksit and others, I stated that if the legislation was not there, even in the village of the honourable member, "Satis" might be burning to-day, and the Sanatanist-minded would have joined the procession with music and made heroine of her..... and ending I asked the Government to stand by the right and true cause, and 'that is religion,' the religion of humanity, and I trust they will not betray the cause for which their predecessors (Lord Macaulay, Lord Bentick) stood.

Those who wish to know more can read the whole speech, for which I was attacked in Council, and it is a pity your correspondent the "Voter" and "Hindu Sabhaite" were not there to support me, nor they have said a word in public in that favour.

I hope your correspondents will now be at peace, so far as my views on social reform are concerned.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay: Nov. 5.

Indian Christian Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was not little amused to read the report of the fourth annual general meeting of the above union as appeared in your valued paper of the 30th instant. I do not know of the existence of this body although I am living at a stone's throw distance from the place where the meeting is said to have been held. It is stated the Union made remarkable progress during the year under review. Their programme also included social uplift of the community and instilling the sense of greater responsibility of their duty. That's fine! May I know how many members are there of this Union and what they are doing? Can I have a statement of accounts and a copy of the report? An explanation regarding the activities of Union will be much appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Oct. 31.

Merchants Chamber And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From letters that have appeared on the subject in press, it would appear that much heat has been introduced in this matter and allegations on one side or the other have been made. To my mind the causes of the contest are deeper than the supporters of the candidates have given out.

The fact is that for some years passed, there has been schism in the Committee of the Chamber, and compromises on compromises have been made, resignations given and withdrawn, general elections have been agreed upon tickets, but, the situation has continued the same; the position is where it was, and temporary expedients have failed to solve differences which are "fundamental." In the Committee there are two parties, rather one party and "the rest." The closely-well-knit party called the "National Group" consists of about thirteen members of the Committee. It was formed, in the first instance, to filch the places from "elders" on various public bodies to which the Indian Merchants' Chamber have the right to send representatives e.g., the B. P. Trust, the Bombay Municipality, the Legislatures and the Advisory Committees of the two railways, and the "group"—it made no bones about it—was out to break this monopoly. From here the contest spread to seats on the Committee. As the "group" was well knit and compact, it had its way, and not content with this scoring, it desired to capture the Committee and through the Committee various Association members by favouring their co-option on the Committee and thus enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the said Associations and its prominent members. They thus got, if not all their numerical strength, their unfailing attendance and acting as an unit, the whip hand of the situation. Those who wanted to get on any public body looked to them for support, and in consideration joined the "group." They next got the Chamber to lower the entrance fee, both to new entrants, individuals and associations, and got "friends" to join the Chamber so that their votes may be profitably used. One has to scrutinize new members who lately joined to find out who put them there. At the same time the "Mahamandal"—Federation of Associations—was formed, and it was used to put pressure on the Chamber. At the same time a cry was raised that the Chamber was not fully representative, and so members of associations, though not members in their individual and personal capacities, were to be put on the electoral roll, the object being to consolidate their position in the Chamber through non-members. It cannot be denied that the "group" thus strengthened its position, and could always hope to carry the citadel and extreme measures, and called those who opposed them "reactionaries, Governmentwalas, title-hunters, lick spittoons and what not" and they reached the high water mark of their success when during the time of Civil Disobedience Movement they wanted the Chamber to call a public meeting in defiance of Law. Of course such a suggestion was opposed by the "non-group" members of the Committee and Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the then president, was made to shed tears of blood in resisting this. He refused, but the proposition was passed and the "group" threatened to censure him thus getting him out of the chair and to hold the said meeting. But to get some one to put his neck in the halter is one thing, and to risk one's own neck another. The meeting did not come off, and some who were loud about it went to Simla to square up, others went out of Bombay, others gave undertakings to the Police Commissioner and thus all saved themselves. It was due to the restraint and caution and influence of Mr. Karanjia that the Chamber was not deprived of its existence and declared an unlawful body.

It will be thus clear that in the Chamber there are two sets of views and political categories and temparamentally they are unreconcilable. They are differently built and that is the rub of the situation and the explanation of it. In the Committee the "group" would avoid appointing one of them as Chairman. Their policy would seem to be to get one of the "elders" to accept the chair and draw chestnuts for them out of fire, and if he did not play their cards to ridicule him and his supporters. Their policy was to take the benefit of the prestige of the Chamber built by "reactionaries" and use them as ciphers. Credit was always to be theirs for achievements, if any, and discredit to their opponents. When left alone to act for themselves they usually funked. Usually they stand for National Economics, a high sounding word, but which when analysed was found to be not far from and different from individual nationalism.

Recently the "group" wanted the franchise to be extended to non-members, and, as stated above, a resolution to that effect has been passed, yet, the "group" was willing, of course, democratically, to drop it if their nominee was agreed to be sent unanimously to the Assembly. Not having succeeded in bargaining their nominee into the Assembly, they decided to run Mr. J. C. Setalvad, as "group" candidate. Attempts were made to send Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas or Sir C. V. Mehta to the Assembly, but, as the "group" had a knife in them, the attempt failed. It is then that Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, the Chairman, agreed to be nominated. This is the history and mystery of the Assembly election.

If my analysis of the situation is correct, then it is not so much the contest between Mr. J. C. Setalvad and Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji as "personalities" but what each stands for different categories of thought in the Chamber. Whatever the result of Assembly contest, I am afraid, it will not end here. The contest will extend to Committee elections and whatever the result the Chamber will not and can not be what it was. Its prestige and glory have passed away. The contest is between two schools of thought and the question is whether the policy of sound and fury is to prevail or the policy of steady and sound progress and a sense of reality divorced from sentiment and passion.

It is for the Chamber to decide. I will ask the voters not to vote on grounds of personal likes and dislikes, but in the best interest of trade, commerce and industry of Bombay and the country. I will say that where and when the "group" combines, "the rest" must associate. "Laissez-faire" will not do. Do not vote in haste and repent at leisure.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik, Nov. 11.

Voters And Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the successful termination of the 48th Congress session almost all leaders have directed their activities towards the coming Assembly election. In pursuance of the same the members of the B. P. C. C. have opened, as a part of their activities, information bureaus for the benefit of voters in the Congress House and different wards of the city.

But what about voters outside this city? Where can they get information from? It is not likely that they will go to Bombay from long distances of their abode for any such information. Will not, therefore, District and Taluka Congress Committees open such offices in their respective Districts and Talukas? It will be much better if they do so.—Yours, etc.

P. B. PATHARE.

Advocates' Examination Results

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—The results of the Bombay Bar Council's Advocates' examination held in last August are out. From the results it appears that out of 427 candidates that appeared for the first part of the examination only 67 have come out successful and out of 276 candidates that appeared in the second part only 40 are declared to have passed the examination! So, the results of the first and the second parts are 15 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively!

This examination is always considered to be one of the stiffest examinations. But, this time the limit of stiffness has been passed! 14 and 15 per cent. results are simply startling. Only the Bar Council knows best how such cutting results are justifiable. It seems the authorities are inclined to discourage aspiring students by exhibiting such wholesale slaughters. It is interesting to note here that the results of the LL.B. exam. of the Bombay University are always between 40 and 50 per cent. Is the Bar Council ignorant of this fact?—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

(Continued from page 6.)

system is maintained to watch the movements of these people.

How Germany has treated the Jews during the last two years is too well known to be repeated. On a plea of ethnical unity Jews have been arrested. Business establishments have been raided. Jewish pleaders and professors have been expelled. Poets and politicians have been insulted.

Europe's Failure.

The logical conclusion is that European Statesmen have failed to solve the problem of minorities. Even after passing pious resolutions and sanctifying treaties they have deliberately broken them. The result is that Europe to-day is an enigma. Never in history have nations hated their neighbouring nations so much as they do now. Never have communities been so fatally envious. Never has Europe seen such disintegration, conflicts, destruction of life and anarchy. In one word—Europe has failed to give peace, prosperity and happiness to its people

America.

America is a "Christian" Continent and there only racial minorities might be traced. Besides the European emigrants, America is inhabited by two other nationalities, the Red Indians, who were the original uncivilized inhabitants, and the Negroes. The Red Indians have been gradually becoming extinct. They are either dying a natural death or are merged in the emigrants. We see them only on the cinema screen.

In the U. S. A. the Negro population is above 15 per cent. They number more than 12 millions; and a look at the cultural and economic charts of U. S. A. compels one to believe that the Government is deliberately ignoring the Negro population. Lynching has been not an uncommon phenomenon in America. Numerous books have been written that give a vivid description of how Negroes are treated and their movements suppressed.

N. R. A.

The N.R.A. of President Roosevelt has been popularly called the Negro Removal Act. And Mr. William Pickens writes that "Consistent with this idea of not advancing the Negroes' status, one of the first effects of the N.R.A. programme to raise the wages is to oust many Negroes from employment altogether." Only during the last two years the Negroes have been expropriated to the extent of 90,000 acres of land through juridical and legislative means.

The West has yet to learn to solve the problem of minorities justly.

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Indian Conception Of Life Sets Occident Athinking

DR. JAMES COUSINS' APPRECIATION OF "THE MESSAGE OF ASIA"

Dr. James H. Cousins writes:

"The Message of Asia" (by Paul Cohen Portheim. Translated from the German by Alan Harris) is another indication of the way in which the Indian conception of life and the universe is influencing serious thinkers in the Occident. The term India no longer connotes only snake-charming, the rope-trick, yogic mystery or child-marriage even in the mind of the general public. In my lecture-tours in America it was my presentation of various aspects of Indian culture that was most often called for in the Universities. I came across women's study-circles that were devoting their entire winter-session to research on India. Mr. Cohen-Portheim, a German-Jew, spent four years in an internment camp in England (1914 to 1918) doing the same.

UNITY OF LIFE

Mr. Cohen-Portheim's scheme, in this book, of applying the Asian conception of the unity of life to the understanding of the antitheses through which life fulfils itself (nationalism and internationalism, East and West aristocracy and democracy, good and evil, to name a few of them) appears to me to be the assurest way of testing that or any other conception, and also of getting away from the treating of Indian thought as a mere intellectual curio. Indian thought cannot serve humanity towards the solution of its problems through the exercise of reason if it is treated as only Indian thought.

It is true that individual temperament and group tradition lead to differences of response to and reception of the influences that play on the human sensorium, and to differences in expression. For this reason, all expression, even scientific expression, should be treated as symbolical, that is, as requiring interpretation, never as justifying flat dogmatic assertion.

UPANISHEDS OF EAST

Even in the process of interpretation care is needed. Certain of Mr. Cohen-Portheim's minor antitheses have to be watched; they sound so final that, in view of his own exposition of inescapable interaction and mutual concitioning, they suggest, perhaps not over-statement on his part, but the placing of more conclusiveness on them by the reader than the writer of them intended. When, for example, he asserts that "Europe has made a god of intellect", and that, in contrast, "the East despises the intellect," we cannot assume that he had forgotten that it was the worship of another deity than that of the mind that had shepherded him into an internment camp in England, or forgotten the vast contribution of post-Renaissance Europe to the emotional art of music, or forgotten the Upanishads of the East through which he had found intellectual liberation.

When, again, Mr. Cohen-Portheim says that "the spirit of the West is intellectual, for what it values is the creation of the intellect," he is saying something that sounds as far from actuality as would be the assertion that because the people of the West value the mechanical production of science they are therefore scientific in spirit. Apart from this a glance at the advertising pages of an occidental magazine or newspaper makes a curious commentary on h's idea as to what Europe values.

When, further, he says that "the spirit of the West is active, in that it seeks power," he is, it seems to me, putting effect as cause. By spirit he means, not spirit, but the animating desire of Europe. I believe it is true that the general impulse of the people of the occident is towards the acquisition of some kind of power. I know that that was the main impulse and environment of my youth. This impulse leads to expansive activities seeking control over others: "exploitation" is the nasty word for this operation; I learned it when I was a small boy; and I learned also that the struggle between capital and labour is only a struggle for power on both sides. Mr. Cohen-Portheim's dictum should, I feel, be: "The spirit of the West is power seeking, therefore active."

"LAW AND ORDER"

One has also to watch the connotations which Mr. Cohen-Portheim puts on certain words—assuming that the translator has carried over his author's thought closely from German into English. "Europe", he says, "has introduced her civilisation into Asia; she has brought railways and factories, lighting and hygiene, law and order—in a word, organisation." A facetious person might remark that the owners of certain newspapers in India would agree that a piece of Europe had brought them one kind of "security," and a less facetious person might say something else about "law and order." And when Mr. Cohen-Portheim regards railways and factories as elements in the "organisation" that Europe has brought to Asia (a statement that usually bears the inference that the land that produced the Code of Manu and the "Hitopadesa" had to wait for modern Europe to bring organisation to it!) can only point out that it is just this—the growth of facilities for producing and peddling the results of the exploited labour of one group of humans to another, usually to the detriment of the creative capacity of the latter—that has contributed, not organisation but this organisation to the social life of the Orient, and brought the Occident to its present state of chaos. To call this "civilisation" is putting a noble word to an ignoble use.

WAY TO HARMONY

In his chapter on Nationalism and Internationalism," Mr. Cohen Portheim has certain things to say that should be memorised by those who are concerned in any phase of the national movement in India, legislative, social, commercial, educational, religious. Here are some specimens:

The true way to harmony always lies through the full development of the whole. The individual person and the individual nation are both under an obligation to develop their personalities to their full extent.

By personality Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean the superficial appearances that are explcited in Hollywood and its adjuncts: he means the total capacities of any unit. His statement goes to the root of the defect in education the world over.

It is only the individual who has fully developed all his capacities that can think universally; in the same way a nation has to go through the phase of nationalism before it can get beyond it. Nationalism is not the opposite of internationalism, but the road that leads to it.

By nationalism Mr. Cohen-Portheim means something more inclusive than the economic antagonism of one group to another. This antagonism in Europe (and the signs of its development in India) has been erroneously pointed to as an outcome of nationalism. It is an outcome of capitalism which nationalism in Mr Cohen-Portheim's sense, which is the real sense, of the term will eliminate. A fully developed individual reduces his enforced dependence on the work of others, and correspondingly extends his and her capacity to serve others without ulterior motive. It will be the same with the nations when through their full development they attain economic self-dependence. Economic nationalism will be the salvation of humanity; economic internationalism (that is, international exploitation of national economic capacity by small groups of people, which is a very different matter from future free international economic exchange) has brought the world to ruin.

Every effort that releases man from his original isolation already points the way to universalism. One of the stages on this road is nationalism....Nationalism is a nation's duty until it has reached maturity; when it has done that, it must recognise that this nation-state is not the last word and set its face towards universalism.

In regard to the latter statement we must be careful not to let words and phrases obscure the truth that is behind them. By nature Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean aged, but the fulfilment of a nation's potentialities. In this sense India is still "immature," that is, unfulfilled; hence her present manifestation of youthful vigour that has surprised those who had thought of her as so ancient as to be decrepit.

TRUE NATIONALISM

Let us also not take from Mr. Cohen-Portheim's fine statement the erroneous notion that a nation arrives at a point of national fulfilment when its people, or its leaders, say: "The instant of our maturity has arrived. Let us pass beyond nationalism towards universalism." It isn't done; and Mr. Cohen-Portheim has himself laid it down as a law of life that nationalism is inevitably on the way to internationalism. But in truth the notion of movement in either direction in the sense of space or duration is part of the 'maya' of life. True internationalism in intention and service involves complete nationalism that is, complete group realisation, as true humanism involves complete individual realization of all the individual synthesis of human capacity: and nationalism can only be true nationalism when its intention and service are towards the whole through the instrumentality of its own fully developed powers, material and immaterial.

I warmly commend this thought-provoking book to those who wish to understand how India can help the world to classify its thought and reach the peace-making formula that it is seeking.—"Indian Review."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BEDI

Petrol & Kerosene Barges Catch Fire While Being Towed To Shore

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 6.

A serious fire broke out to-day noon in the creek of Bedi Bunder. Five barges laden with petrol and kerosene from steamer "Rebenfels", were being towed together towards Bedi Port. When they were about a mile off the coast three barges carrying 985 barrels of petrol and 208 cases of kerosene caught fire and the men working inside were blown out owing to the explosion. Three persons are seriously injured.

Commander W. G. A. Bourne, Port Commissioner, at once motored down to the scene of the fire. The other two barges were separated safely and towed to the coast. At the time of the wiring, barges were still on fire and clouds of smoke could be seen from the city at a distance of about five miles. Every precaution is being taken by the Port authorities to prevent the fire from spreading.

This is the first serious fire of its kind at Bedi Bunder.—A. P.

Hindu Culture Interests John Barrymore

Famous Film Star Now In Bombay Will Prospect For Production Of Indian Film: Denies Rumour Of Retirement

It is not often that famous Hollywood stars visit India. The short holidays which they get after strenuous work in the studios are usually spent in some quiet (or perhaps, noisy—it depends on the star's fancy), American resort. At the most they go to England or on the continent. Touring the East and particularly India, is not a weakness of many screen celebrities. Douglas Fairbanks is the only actor, as far as I can remember, who has set his foot on the shores of India more than once.

The news, therefore, that John Barrymore, the youngest member of the "Royal Family" of the theatre and the screen, arrived in Bombay on Monday by s.s. Victoria, must have come as a pleasant surprise to local movie-fans.

John Barrymore is on a "rest" tour and is not looking for publicity on this trip. But there is business in it as well.

JOHN BARRYMORE

Rest After Party

The small band of press representatives who tried to interview him at the Taj on Monday were disappointed when they learnt that Barrymore would not be able to meet anybody on that day. Not that he specially dislikes being interviewed. He likes a moderately quiet life without the publicity and "ballyhoo" with which some stars hold the public mind. But he does not hate interviewers.

The real reason why Barrymore was unable to meet pressmen was the grand party on board the s.s. Victoria on Sunday night which lasted till the early hours of Monday. It had made Mr. Barrymore very tired, and he needed rest, declared his manager who has accompanied him here.

This worthy gentleman also revealed the reason for John Barrymore's visit to India.

It appears that some of his English friends who have interests in the British film industry, are trying to ascertain, through him, the possibilities of producing a film in India which would be acceptable to Indians as well as Westerners. The film, if it is produced, will have an Indian background and will be based on some authentic episode from Indian history. Indian players may act in the picture. But no definite arrangements have been made about the film. Everything depends on the impressions Barrymore collects during his tour.

John Barrymore is very much interested in Hindu culture, its religion, philosophy and customs, his manager told us. "He looks forward with great enthusiasm the coming Hindu festivities", he said, meaning, of course, the Diwali celebrations.

It is strange, that this great actor, born in Philadelphia, brought up in western surroundings and having lived in the most fashionable city in the world, should have a liking for Hindu culture, its history and everything that is connected with "Hindustan".

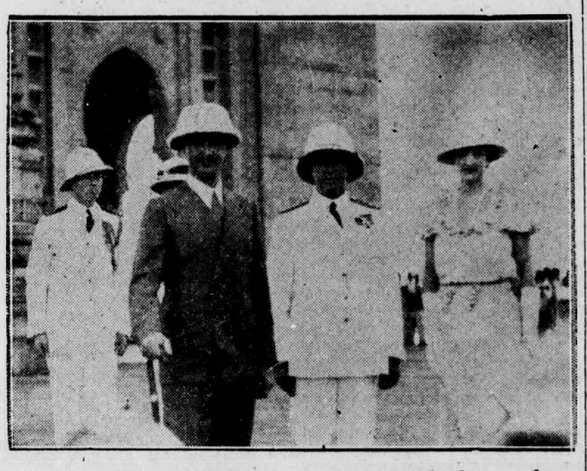
The link between this great screen lover and India was his father. Maurice Barrymore, who was also in the theatre business. Maurice Barrymore was born in Agra and perhaps John as a child might have heard some fascinating stories about Hindustan from his father which instilled in his mind a big appeal.

No Fear Of Retirement.

When Barrymore's manager was shown a copy of the "Sentinel" in which mention was made about the star's rumoured retirement from the screen in view of his failing health, he laughed and said there was no fear about his retirement as John has signed a British film contract under which he will appear in a Shakespeare film for Alexander Korda, the Hungarian producer who placed the British film industry on the world map by his "The private Life of Henry VIII". The new Korda film will probably be a screen version of "Hamlet" with Barrymore in the title role. He played the part of the Prince of Denmark on the London stage at the Haymarket Theatre in 1925 with great success and is sure to make a hit in the "talkie" version of the Shakespeare tragedy.

But, according to his manager, Barrymore will, for the present, appear in only one British picture. After completing "Hamlet" he will return to Hollywood to continue his career in the world's busiest film city.

The newly appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank confers with the Finance Member to the Government of India: They were invited to a "Tea Party" at the Central Bank on Monday. (From left seated) Sir Sorabjee Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, and Sir Phiroze Sethna, Chairman, of the Central Bank of India, Sir Osborne Smith, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, and Mr. J. B. Taylor, the Dy. Governor of the Reserve Bank.



Lord and Lady Brabourne photographed at the Gateway of India on their return to Bombay from Goa on Tuesday morning.

Lady Walwyn, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Walwyn, presenting prizes to the successful Cadets at the Annual Sports of the Training Ship "Dufferin," held on Monday.

What Next House Of Commons Will Be Like

"If Choice Is To Be Between Conservative Govt. Pure And Simple And Further Term Of National Govt. Decision Must Be For Latter"

An intelligent Tierra del Fuegan, concentrating without preconceptions on a study of British political parties, would be likely to conclude that they were in a state of fine confusion. He would see a Conservative delegate conference at Bristol all but carrying a resolution condemning everything its titular leaders stood for in the all-important matter of Indian reforms. He would see a Labour Conference at Southport, denounced in what its members delight to call the capitalist Press as first-cousin to Bolshevism, rejecting Left wing resolutions by overwhelming majorities and applauding from the lips of Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bevin and Mr. Lees-Smith sentiments that any moderate Liberal would regard as something like platitudes. He would hear Mr. Baldwin announce in clarion tones that he meant to lead, and ask himself in perplexity what stood between so admirable an intention and its fulfilment. And he would hear Sir Herbert Samuel at Dundee defending the Government's India White Paper policy more vigorously and effectively than any member of the Cabinet itself. He would observe that the National Government was supported by Conservatives, National Liberals and National Labour men and search in vain (unless he were a great deal more fortunate than other searchers) for some formula or definition that would distinguish the views of Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon and their followers from those of that section of the Conservative Party least disposed to be restive under Mr. Baldwin's rule.

DAYS NUMBERED.

All that is natural, and at the moment it matters little. It is natural because the election that put the present Government in power was held under the shadow of a crisis that broke two parties into fragments and conferred on the other almost automatically the "role" of national saviour. It matters little because—except for the important question of India, and probably there too—the Government is strong enough to take its decisions and impose its will with no risk to its immense majority in the House of Commons. But the days of the present House are numbered. A Cabinet Minister has just expressed his view that the General Election will not come earlier than the middle of 1936. It can in any case not come much later, and a lively consciousness of future possibilities is manifest in every party camp. One section of Conservatives at Bristol urges the importance of maintaining sacrosanct the identity of the Conservative Party. Another echoing a wise and pertinent speech by Sir Edward Grigg, emphasises the folly of any attempt by a National Government to be simply Conservative and nothing more. Sir John Simon's party is improvising an organisation. "The Times" devotes a whole leader to the merits and virtues of the half-forgotten National Labour Party. Sir Herbert Samuel reminds his Scottish followers at Dundee that pendulums have swung before now and that sometimes a comparatively small party is left holding the balance. And the Labour Party, with its revolutionaries well leashed, is hard at work polishing up its election programme.

TIME OF GENERAL ELECTION

Behind all the manifestations looms up one solid fact, a General Election that cannot be more, and will probably be rather less, than two years distant. That is by no means too far to look ahead as things go in politics. No one can foresee what the precise issues will be in 1936, but the country is sufficiently familiar with the various parties which hold the stage to-day to have some basis for a judgment on their merits. The fundamental question is whether the National Government experiment should be continued. The principal members of the Government are clear that it should. There is little doubt that Conservatives, Simonites and the National Labour handful will run once more on what would be called in America the same ticket. The arrangement is profitable for all concerned, for it secures to Conservative candidates a certain number of former Liberal and Labour votes, and to the smaller groups valuable Conservative backing. But very much more important than the question of what is best for the Government parties is what is best for the country. It may be too soon yet to pronounce finally on that. In eighteen months a Government can do a great deal to forfeit confidence. But at any rate, in the absence of some wholly unlooked-for turn of events, the choices before the country are obvious. Failing a National Government there will be a Conservative or a Labour Government and in either case a Liberal element, large or small, in opposition. (Even Sir Herbert Samuel himself does not demand that the contingency of a Liberal Government in 1936 be seriously entertained.)

TWO DESIDERATA

Whatever the actual colour of the administration there are two desiderata—a strong Government and an effective Opposition. Without the former rapid and firm decisions, such as the problems presented by the international situation may at any moment demand, will not be forthcoming. Without the latter the Parliamentary system, whose preservation by this country may yet be recognised as an immense service to the world, can endure only as a hollow survival of great traditions. The majority accorded to the present Government in 1931 had temporarily a moral value. But for practical purposes the majority is far too large. It has enabled the Government to disregard all criticism from the floor of House, and the success of the Governemnt candidates meant the exclusion from the House altogether of political opponents whose personal qualities would have secured attention for their strictures on Government measures. A Government with a majority of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty over all opponents would serve the countries need best. As things stand to-day there is little prospect of any but a National or a Conservative Governvent holding such a position as that, and the proceedings at Bristol last week hardly encourage the belief that a Conservative Cabinet could rely on a cohesive and united following. The dei-hards of the Right, as bent on losing us India (as Lord Dufferin, one of the younger Conservative progressives observed this week) as their predecessors were on losing us the American colonies, and more concerned to stamp on Socialism than to counter Socialism with constructive policies, would bring the party to disaster in twelve months.

THE CHOICE

Against that danger the other elements in the National Government could confer considerable security. However indistinguishable the National Liberal and National Labour groups are from the Conservative Left and Left Centre, with whom many of their members will no doubt ultimately merge, they are far removed from the sschool of Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft and the Duchess of Atholl, and their influence and voting power is necessary if a Government of men of the type of Mr. Baldwin and Lord Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden is to be free from captivity to its Right. If the choice is to be between a Conservative Government pure and simple and a further term of National Government the decision must befor the latter. As both check and stimulus to it nothing could be more desirable than a strengthening of the Liberal Opposition in the House. More concerned about disarmament and support of the League of Nations, about housing and slum clearance and the relief of unemployment, than the average Conservative, opposed to the wholesa'e nationalization and the profligate financial proposals to which some at least of the Social'st leaders stand pledged. Liberals form the natural middle party to which the country may look for a policy of progress and prudence. Sir Edward Grigg, who insisted at Bristol on meeting Socialist panaceas with a constructive programme, began his political career as a Liberal, and he is still more likely to find assent to his doctrine among his former colleagues than anywhere. Liberalism throughout the world is under a cloud, but the alternatives to it as witnessed in action outside this country command small admiration Clouds, moreover, usually pass, and Liberals may yet have a decisive part to play in the next House of Commons.—"Spectator."

STRANGLE-HOLD OF OFFICIAL CONTROL

Varde Analyses Causes Of Tardy Progress Of Co-operative Movement In Bombay

Mr. V. P. Varde, Chairman, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, speaking at the All-India Co-operators' Day Celebration on Saturday, said:—

My first duty is to sincerely thank you all for kindly responding to our invitation to celebrate the All-India Co-operators' Day. Prior to 1930, as you are aware, we used to celebrate the International Co-operators' Day, which falls on the first Saturday in July. In order to suit Indian conditions, and with a view to build our own traditions a change was considered necessary, and since that year we decided to celebrate the first Saturday in November as the All-India Co-operators' Day. It will interest you to know that it was on this sacred day that the seeds of this great world-wide movement were first sown in the Indian soil.

The celebration of the Day has now become a definite feature of the co-operative proganda, and on occasion like this, we should take stock of our activities towards achieving our ideals and chalk out our programme of work for the future.

I do not stand before you as an expert in co-operation. I am a student of, and an humble worker in, the co-operative movement and as such I desire to make a few observations to-day.

DEVELOPMENT ON CREDIT SIDE

Co-operation in Bombay as elsewhere has developed mainly on the credit side, and different types of societies are prominently marked in different areas. We find the salary earners, Societies for the employees of the big Government and other offices in Fort, communal societies in Girgaum, and Societies for the employees of mills in Dadar-Parel area. From the figures of membership, deposits, working capital, loans advanced and the dividends declared, we have ample reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress made by these societies.

But I would like to know frankly from those who are in charge of such societies as to what percentage of persons who have dealings with them have really understood and follow the cardinal principles of co-operation. My personal opinion is that we find much of credit and less of co-operation. A member looks upon the society as a source of borrowing at a cheap rate, and a depositor deposits money with a co-operative society under a false idea of Government protection he gets a higher rate of interest than a Bank of repute allows. In a true co-operative society or Bank the spirit of co-operation must animate not only the management, but all those who have dealings with it. In how many societies do we find the prinicple of "All for Each, and Each for All" appreciated by members, let alone the question of putting that principle in practice.

HOUSING SOCIETIES

Let me now turn to another important co-operative activity in Bombay, viz., the Housing Society. There also we notice the same sad tale. Outwardly we find very fine buildings erected by different societies for different communities, but almost every one of them is finding it impossible to pay Government instalment. Unless Government sees its way to come to the help of these societies by reducing the heavy rate of interest, Government will have to take possession of the property, and put an end to co-operating housing in Bombay. The workers in this field of co-operative activity are straining every nerve to save the situation, and it behoves Government to come to their rescue before it is too late.

There are about ten consumers' Societies in Bombay. Three are managed by College students. I would invite special attention to the Ladies Stores, on the ground floor of this very building, run very successfully by our sisters for the last six years. It shows what we can achieve if we all work in true co-operative spirit. I hope we will take lessons in co-operation in this Branch of co-operative organisation from our sisters, and show some real work in the near future.

Producers Co-operative Societies find very little scope for successful working in a city like Bombay where production on a large scale is the rule. We may however help Producers' Co-operative Societies in the Presidency and for the matter of that in other provinces by organising an exhibition of their products in Bombay and creating a demand for them.

ATTITUDE OF DEPT. & GOVT.

Having reviewed the different co-operative activities in Bombay and having given a few suggestions for the programme of work in the next year I will refer very briefly to the attitude of the Department and the Government to this movement as well as the attitude of the general public. When the movement was first initiated by Government in 1904 it was clearly mentioned in the Resolution that: "Gradually as experience is gained and the societies are able to stand alone, the fostering care of the Registrar will be less required, until his duties will become purely official."

But what we do find at the end of 30 years? Are we nearer that goal or away from it? I find no relaxation of the official control but on the other hand tightening by every means and every stage the control of the Registrar.

National leaders have not yet taken to this movement either because of too much official control or because it involves steady, continuous constructive work for which perhaps they had no time being busy with other national activities. But though they have not yet come within this movement or accepted this movement as such in their programme of work, it is a matter of satisfaction to us, Co-operators, that the items of work in our programme are being taken up, one after the other, by the national leaders.

NO ADVERTISING ON RADIO

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

According to the Chief Telegraph Engineer of Ceylon it has been finally decided that no radio advertising is to take place in Ceylon.

He stated that the question of putting advertising matter on the broadcasting programmes in Ceylon, was definitely decided nine months ago when the Broadcasting Advisory Board advised the Post Master General against permitting the radio in Ceylon to be used for any such commercial purpose.

This view was communicated to the Executive Committee of Communications and Works who accepted it.—Unoted Press.

WILL DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD

Marwari Assn. Expresses Its Opinion On Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill

CALCUTTA, November 6.

"My Committee are of opinion that any legislation of the nature proposed will do more harm than good to Hindu society". Thus declare the Marwari Association of Calcutta in the course of a letter to the Government of Bengal who had invited the former to express their opinion on the provisions of the Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill introduced in the Council of State by Mr. P.C.D. Chari.—United Press.

SITABALDI EXPLOSION

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

As a result of investigations police now believe that the explosion which occurred in Sitabaldi, on the evening of 4th November, was that of a crude type of bomb with an outer covering made of cocoanut shells. It is said to have contained nails, pieces of glass and some explosive substances. No further details are available. Two arrests were made yesterday in this connection. Enquiries are continuing.—A. P.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN INDIAN CULTURE

U. P. Minister Opens Conference At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister, opened the Allahabad University Music Conference this evening.

In the course of his speech he defined the position that music should occupy in the public life of the country and the educational system of the people. The Minister asked the musicians present to realise that they had an important function to perform in developing the culture of India, and they played a large part in helping the soul of India to that self-expression which, in the past had contributed much to her civilisation, and in future would contribute much to her renaissance.—A. P.

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CIVILISATION CONFRONTED WITH DANGER MORE SERIOUS THAN WAR

Servile Mass Mentality Greatest Menace Of Our Time, Says Gen. Smuts

General Jan Christiaan Smuts was installed in mail week with the time-honoured ceremonial as Rector of St. Andrews University.

Mr. Baldwin, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, presided, and conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws of the University upon the Rector-elect and six other distinguished graduands.

General Smuts, in his rectorial address, described the decline in individual freedom in many European countries as a grave, imminent danger to our civilisation. "I do not agree with the common view that the world is on the verge of another great war," he said. The issue round which the greatest battles of this and the coming generation would be fought, if the cause of our civilisation itself were to be saved, was the issue of freedom.

SLAUGHTER OF IDEALS.

Mankind stood baffled and perplexed before a new situation and new problems. The politics founded on despair or desperation which covered so many European countries to-day with dangerous political experiments, and in others endangered peace and paralysed disarmament, had sprung largely from the poignant failure of the peace and the slaughter of ideals which it involved—a slaughter no less grievous than that of the millions in the war.

To-day we faced a bleak world, bereft of the vast capital destroyed in the war, even doubting the principles on which our civilisation was built, without confidence in ourselves and our destiny, and with no clear vision of the road before us. But the world was a friendly world. There was no malign fatalism which made fools of us in our dark striving towards the good.

In the events of the times he saw much ground anxiety, but none for real pessimism. Human nature was not so one-sided or ill-balanced that we need look on our civilisation as doomed. In spite of the international friction of to-day, which he looked upon as a passing phase, there was more real goodwill and good feeling in the world than ever before.

EXPLORING TO BETTER FUTURE.

In our feverish activity he saw no spirit of defeatism. Indeed, much in the purely human situation was deeply encouraging. There was surely nothing wrong with youth in its frankness, its sincerity and open-eyed outlook on the world, undaunted by the failures of the past and by the spectres of the future. Mankind was no longer held back by ancient taboos, but was earnestly, valiantly exploring new ways to a better future.

"The scaremongers are doing their best to create a war atmosphere, and are thereby doing very serious mischief," General Smuts continued, "but in spite of them and of the present lamentable failure of disarmament, in spite also of the vogue of silly drilling and strutting about in uniform and shirts of various colours, I do not find the real war temper anywhere. Nor do I find the material conditions which alone make the waging of a modern war possible. Every new scientific discovery every new war invention, is making real modern war more and more improbable. More and more statesmen will pause before they loosen the new horrors on their peoples."

There remained other grave dangers facing our civilisation. There was a decay of principles, which was eating at the very vitals of free government, which to him appeared to be a far more serious danger to our future than the risk of war. There was a decay of the individual's responsibility and share in government, which seemed to strike at the roots of our human advance. For him the individual was basic to any world-order that was worth while. Yet to-day the individual seemed more and more at a discount in the new experiments in government.

"Men and women have suffered until they are abdicating their rights as individuals," General Smuts said. "In their misery and helplessness they are surrendering to the mass will which leads straight to autocracy. The feebleness of Continental democracy, its ineffectiveness in a crisis is calling for swift and decisive action has contributed to the defeatist attitude of the individual. And the result is, with this individualist prop of freedom gone, freedom itself seems to be in danger.

NEW HERO-WORSHIP.

"A new sort of hero-worship is arising, very different from that which Carlyle preached, and which saps the foundations of individuality and makes the individual prostrate himself before his national leader as before a go. That way extreme danger lies. The disappearance of the sturdy, independent-minded, freedom-loving individual, and his replacement by a servile mass mentality, is the greatest menace of our time.

"Here we reach what I firmly believe is the heart of the problem, the issue round which the greatest battles of this and the coming generation will be fought if the cause of our civilisation itself is to be saved. The issue of freedom, the most fundamental issue of all our civilisation is once more squarely raised by what is happening in the world and cannot be evaded."

The danger signals were up in many colours and in many lands. The new tyranny, disguised in attractive, patriotic colours, was enticing youth everywhere into its service. Freedom must make a great counter-stroke to save itself and our fair Western civilisation. They had to confess sadly that over large parts of Europe the cult of force—which in the Great War we called Prussianism—had for the moment triumphed.

"I fear the new tyranny more than I fear the danger of another great war," General Smuts declared. "Even in this island home of constitutional freedom I do not know that you are immune. Democracy seems to be going out of favour and unless its methods can be overhauled its unpopularity may involve the cause of liberty itself."

The new experiments now being tried out on the Continent were all based on a denial of liberty—not as a temporary expedient but on principle. Such a basis of human government was an anachronism and a moral impossibility in our Western civilisation. The denial of free human rights must in the long run lead to a cataclysm.

FUNDAMENTAL EQUATION.

"Dictatorship," he said, "can only be tolerated as a temporary expedient and can never be a permanent substitute for free self-government. The declaration of Pericles in his great funeral oration holds for all time: 'Happines is freedom and freedom is courage'. That is the fundamental equation of all politics and all human government and any system which ignores it is built on sand."

More and more the will to freedom should be our real motive power. In the uncertainties and paralysing perplexities of to-day freedom should not merely be our abstract political ideal but a creative force inspiring our young men and women to noble action.

He had no doubt that the present disquieting phase would pass and that a new renascence of the European spirit would follow. What a glorious opportunity for our youth to-day, to live in times when the situation was once more fluid and the world was once more in the making!—"Manchester Guardian."

Meeting Govt. Half-Way In Politics

PUNJAB WOMEN CONFER

President Urges Training Of Women "Captains Of Society"

LAHORE (By Mail)

The annual meeting of the Central Punjab Women's Educational Conference was held on 3rd November in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Lahore. There was a large gathering of ladies of all communities with Mrs A. Latifi, wife of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, in the chair.

In the course of her presidential address Mrs. Latifi said:

"I would urge you to continue the good fight against the many evil customs that are sapping the very life of the country. Among these are our extravagant habits particularly on occasions of marriages and funerals, which are responsible for such of the indebtedness not only among the poorer classes, but also among so-called rich.

Above all, I would ask my sisters to rouse public opinion in favour of a more stringent administration of the Sarda Act. The passing of the Act was, after all only a small step. The main thing is the enforcing of the Act; and you know that Government cannot move in a matter of this kind without the strong backing of public opinion.

MOTHER'S ROLE

As for female education. I need hardly remind you how miserably backward we still are. Only 12 women out of every thousand in the Punjab are literate. No interest is being taken to foster religious education in girls' schools. Under no account must we let the religious and moral training of our girls to be neglected. We know that the average man finds little time to devote to religion with the result that crime and immorality has been on the increase in our country. It is only a mother's influence if properly exercised in the home, that can keep her son from drink and opium and worse things when he grows up."

CO-EDUCATION

Turning to the question of co-education Mrs. Latifi continued: "I must say frankly that I am opposed to it. I admit that there is no harm in boys and girls when infants going to the same school, and I am prepared to concede that there is little harm even up to the age of 8; but beyond that I am not prepared to go. Purely girls and boys need to be taught different subjects almost from the beginning in order to obtain the best results. Co-education would, therefore mean less efficient education—apart from other evils—in the case of both boys and girls. At the same time I realise the difficulties of the Education Department in view of the present financial stringency and other causes, which put them to the Hobson's choice of co-education or no-education. I would urge, however that every care should be taken to study local conditions before co-education is introduced in a school. In some villages and localities there may be no harm in it; in others it would not be at all desirable.

We must also not forget the importance of higher education for women, for making them better women and more efficient wives and mothers.

'CAPTAINS OF SOCIETY"

This now brings me to the curricula taught to our girls in Arts Colleges. It is a commonplace that the courses for boys are not well devised even for the upbringing of boys. How then could these curricula be held suitable for girls? The practical suggestions now before our University are that Domestic Science should be included in the subjects and that a degree in Domestic Science be instituted. What I sak for is a course from the Entrance up to the B. A. specially devised for girls and giving them instruction in such subjects as would fit them to be "captains of society" while fitting them at the same time to be good wives and good mothers. The training I have in view for women is analogous to the one given to men by certain courses in Oxford and Cambridge which are meant to prepare men not for any particular profession but to be "leaders."

The B. A. degree, like the one I envisage for women would include a good knowledge of English and the vernacular, also of modern history both of India and of Europe. The geography of the world and also such subjects as Hygiene, child psychology, civics and social work. I would not eschew elementary economics, and would insist on music being one of the voluntary subjects for such a course.

It is not my object to make the B.A. degree for women easier than it is for men; only I want it to be so devised as to be more useful from the point of women. My ideal for the Punjab is not merely a mass of primary-passed or even secondary-passed women, but an army of trained housewives and mothers with its well trained captains who will drill and lead to rank and file. Every woman then would be a unit in the hierarchy for the service of the country.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

I would also urge you to take an active part in the promotion of cottage and home industries. Every educated woman should learn a handicraft not only with the object of teaching it to her friends and dependents but also with the object of raising the status of hand work in the country. The wealth of masses should be increased by providing them wit hindustries subsidiary to agriculture and other primary occupations. I look forward to a time when the Mandi Hydro-electric scheme would supply electricity to every village and home in the Punjab in order that our people might use it in the manner in which the people of Japan and Switzerland have utilised their natural resources.

MEETING GOVT. HALFWAY

It is the policy of the All India Women's Conference not to engage in politics except in regard to non-party matters to the extent they affect women and children. We should meet Government half way while preserving the principles we have already enunciated.

In conclusion I would urge my sisters to start branches at every district head-quarters so that they may serve as centres for the spread of education and enlightenment. Above all, do not dissipate your energies by undertaking too many things; but concentrate on the promotion of the education of our girls and the spread of cottage and home industries.

After the delivery of the address resolutions regarding stricter enforcement of Sarda Act, abolition of traffic in women, the inheritance and divorce rights of women and the prevention of beggary were passed by the conference.

No Married Women On Matrimonial Disputes Committee

Married women are not regarded by the British Home Office as having any special knowledge of disputes between husbands and wives. But single women have.

A committee has been set up to consider whether conciliation methods should be applied in matrimonial disputes and whether such cases should be heard separately from other police-court charges.

No married woman is on the committee, which is made up of six married men, one bachelor and two spinsters, one of whom is a Home Office official.

Commenting on the composition of the committee an official of the Open Door Council said: "It is a popular belief that a woman's place is in the home, but whenever domestic matters come up for consideration the 'non-homers' are called in to deal with them.

"It is anomalous, but usual, with such committees, to put on them those least concerned with the problem under investigation.

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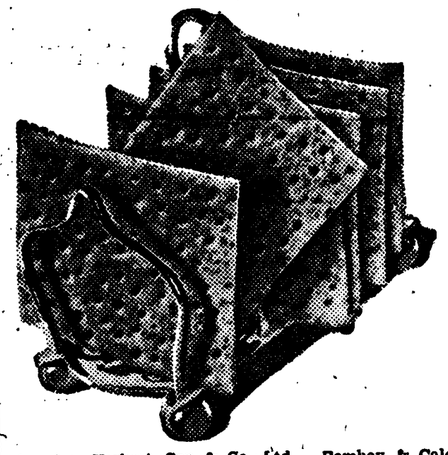

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Our Tokiyo Letter

Japan Denies "Secret Pact" With Germany

Policy Towards China Remains Unchanged, Says Foreign Office Spokesman

(By Chaman Lal)
TOKYO (By Mail)

The terrific typhoon and flood devastation, the Manchukuo-Soviet compromise on the North Manchuria Railway at yen 170,000,000 the arrival of the 14 leading American Journalists and the British Industrial Mission, headed by Lord Barnby, have brought despair, hope, relief, and expectation to the Japanese people within less than 10 days. Each event is of most vital import to their national destiny from the viewpoint of domestic welfare and international relations.

"NEW SECRET PACT"

Press reports that Japan means to stiffen its attitude toward China because of intensification by the latter of its anti-Japanese policy and that Germany and Japan have concluded a secret agreement to work against the Soviet Union were denied yesterday by the Foreign Office spokesman.

The spokesman said that Foreign Office authorities have not discussed recently Japan's policy toward China, which remains unchanged. Japan desires Sino-Japanese friendship. No particular evidence has come to the attention of the Government to support the statement made by the "Nichi Nichi" that China's anti- Japanese policy is entering a new phase.

The revival of the story that a Japanese-German secret agreement aimed at the U. S. S. R. has been reached appeared in "Le Soir," Paris and was cabled to the "Nichi Nichi." According to it, Germany would recognize Japan's rights and interests in Siberia east of Lake Baikal, and Japan would recognize Germany's right to colonize the Ukraine. Further, Germany is to send 500 airplane instructors to Japan during six months. The spokesman of Foreign Office remarked, in declaring the report entirely without foundation, that no increase has been seen in the number of German residents in Tokyo except for German journalists.

JAPAN TO HELP INDIA

The executive committee of the recently-started Asia Independence Association held a meeting at he Matsumoto-tei, Kanda, on Friday evening. Mr. Wako, attorney, presided in the absence of Mr. Tsukazaki, the permanent president, other members delivered speeches, and a tentative programme was drawn up for helping the nationalist movement in India. About 50 members were present.

RUSSO-JAP RELATIONS

Optimism about the outlook for successful conclusion of the railway negotiations has apparently not ended incidents on the Manchukuo-Soviet frontier, but Mr. Hirota is determined to establish peace with Russia and the sale of Chinese Eastern Railway is now a certainty.

NATION OF INVENTORS

Japan has become a nation of inventors in 50 years, with the help of a kind government.

The 50th anniversary of the enforcement of the Patent Act fell in this year, and "Invention Week" was celebrated starting October 1 to arouse public interest in Japanese inventions. During the past fiscal year there were 13,900 patent applications, 17 times as many as in the first year after the act was enforced in July, 1885, and those granted 5,500, 50 times as many as in the first year. There were also 32,800 utility models sumbitted, of which 15,900 were granted registration, double the number in the first year after the introdutcion of the Utility Model Act in 1905. The increase is an index to the rapidity with which inventive talent is developing in Japan.

The last patent number at the end of July of this year was 107,176, and the last utility model registration number was 196,800.

500 RELIGIONS

There has been a remarkable growth of religious beliefs among the Japanese public of late, it is said. New quasi-religious bodies are springing up in many districts so frequently that the Bureau of Religion of the Education Department is said to be receiving reports of the birth of new cults at the rate of one a week on the average. Investigations made by the local Governors concerned into the causes of this phenomenon show that there is an increasing tendency among the masses in financial straits to believe in the advent of something miraculous, that intellectuals, not contented with the existing religions, have come to seek new objects of faith, and that soldiers who came back unhurt from campaigns in Manchuria are easily induced into the belief that they were protected from harm by the divine hand or some religious influence. There are thus at present over 500 quasi-religious cults from Omotokyo downwards, some with a large number of believers and some with only a few.

RUSSIA'S 'JOAN OF ARC'

"Red Tamara," famous as Soviet Russia's "Joan of Arc," has been promoted to the rank of general according to a dispatch received from Moscow.

Her real name is Tamara Sukyn. Stout and middle-aged now, with a head of coal-black hair, she does not look a typical Amazon in spite of her red army uniform. But she has a proud record in the field.

She has been in action on several occasions and played a prominent part, at the head of a Cossack regiment, in the siege of Tiflis. Trotsky, then commanding the forces against the Georgians, recognized her military valor and promoted her on that occasion.

Now she is to be attached to the Soviet General Staff as senior officer of the Women's Military Division.

COUNT RENOUNCES TITLE

While in India people spend thousands and lakhs to become knights, the people of Japan give them away in true Buddhist spirits.

During the last week one count (Mr. Hijikata, a prominent writer) has been deprived of his title because of his communist activities, while another has voluntarily renounced the title.

Count Nogi, younger brother of Viscount Moto Mori, who succeeded to the title of the Nogi family on the death of General Maresuke Nogi, famous patriot and hero of the Russo-Japanese war, has given up his title, it is announced by the Imperial Household Department.

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DEATH FOLLOWS ANOINTMENT

"Peculiar People" Refuse Medical Aid To Sick Boy

A boy of 13 who was anointed with oil by an elder of the Peculiar People, and for whom prayers were offered in a chapel, might have been saved from death—according to a doctor's evidence—if a few poultices had been applied, says the Southend correspondent of the "News Chronicle", writing in mail week.

The boy, Cyril Levett, of Victoria Road, Stanford-le-Hope Essex, died from syncope following a septic tonsil.

His parents belong to the sect of Peculiar People. They do not believe in doctors "except," so the father said at the inquest to-night, "for those people who can get no help from the Lord."

JURY TO BE CALLED.

"Grave issues are raised in this case," said the coroner, Mr. H. J. Jefferies, when he adjourned the inquest for a week so that the police might summon a jury.

The mother, Mrs. Matilda Levett, said the thought the boy was suffering from quinsy. He could not swallow anything.

The Coroner: Did any member of your church come to see him?—Mrs. Levett: They came often, and the boy was anointed with oil.

Dr. Douglas Craig, when asked by the coroner if medical aid would have saved the boy's life, replied: "I have a feeling that a few poultices applied to the throat would have relieved the whole condition without any other interference."

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The Brilliant Star in "I was a Spy" Film writes:
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Britons Called To Renounce War

New Canon Of St Paul's Launches Country-Wide Campaign

Thousands of men and women have replied to the call for voters against war published by the Very Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, who was recently appointed a canon of St. Paul's.

The first post brought several thousand letters and postcards to Dr. Sheppard's campaign headquarters at East Lodge, Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames (writes the "Manchester Guardian.") A few are abusive, about 1 per cent. express pro-war feelings, and the rest staunchly support Dr. Sheppard's resolution: "We renounce war and never again, directly or indirectly, will be support or sanction another."

Dr. Sheppard is abroad and the replies are being classified by a large staff of voluntary workers. The chief of these said to a reporter yesterday:

"We are upto our eyes in work already dealing with replies from all parts of the country. Those opened so far include answers from canons, deans, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses (speaking for their pupils), undergraduates, and people in nearly every walk of life, humble and exalted.

"Some are abusive and some amusingly so. An army officer writes from Chelsea saying that if the Bishop of London does not unfrock Dr. Sheppard he will see what can be done about the matter. Christianity, he says, holds no brief whatever to stop wars.

"The replies show an interesting division of opinion the humble people—who would have to fight—are all against war. Rich people, with things to lose, seem eager that they should be fought for, if necessary. Women were not invited to reply, but a number have, and a Balliol undergraduate suggests that they should pull their weight, too. Suggestions have been made that mass meetings should be held in different parts of the country, as many people cannot get to London.

"Postal orders and cheques have been received from a number of correspondents. I don't know what Dr. Sheppard will do with them, because he has not issued any appeal for funds. It is plain that he has a strong and very sincere following. Nonety-nine per cent of the replies agree with Dr. Sheppard's view. We have still a large number of letters and postcards to go through."

"SENTIMENTAL WOMEN JURORS"

Mr. Clynes Rebukes K. C.

Commenting on the case of a 60-year-old labourer, sentenced at Derby Quarter Sessions to six months' hard labour for stealing coal worth 6d., Mr. J. R. Clynes, the former Home Secretary, said to the "News Chronicle": 'This seems to me to be a case which is likely to evoke considerable protest."

The women jurors wished to recommend the man to mercy. The chairman, Mr. H. St. John Raikes, K.C., declared that since women have been serving on juries, "sickly sentimentality" has been shown.

"Women are no more sentimental than men," declared Mr. Clynes.

"Lectures on sentimentality to the jury who recommended him to mercy are unheard of and out of place."

"A quite uncalled-for attack," exclaimed the secretary of the Women's Freedom League.

"I have never seen any reason to differentiate between women jurors and men," said Mr. Comyns Carr, the famous K. C.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao's Rural Uplift Scheme

Bombay Mysoreans Appreciate Work In Model Taluk And Assure Him Their Sympathy

Mr. Tagadur Ramchandra Rao popularly known as "Mysore Gandhi" delivered an interesting lecture on Sunday evening at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of the Mysore Association. Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, President of the Association was in the chair, when a large gathering of Mysoreans, including a number of ladies was present.

Mr. Rao dwelt at length on the village reconstruction work he has been doing for a number of years at Tagadur Model Taluk, Mysore State. He also explained the five-year economic plan chalked out by him and appealed for funds for same.

Referring to the work so far done at the Model Taluk, Mr. Rao pointed out that there was a Satyagraha Ashram for the training of national workers a self-supporting khadi centre, a Harijan Hostel, an Ayurvedic and Veterinary Hospital and a primary school to impart education on national lines. In addition to the local Vernaculars Hindi is also taught at the school.

In introducing the lecturer, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy expressed his sense of admiration at the noble work that was being done by Mr. Rao to help the villagers, and said every Mysorean ought to be proved of Mr. Rao's work. He promised on behalf of Mysoreans in Bombay, all possible support to the five-year reconstruction work of Mr. Rao.

RURAL UPLIFT SCHEME.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. N. N. Iyengar and seconded by Swami Dharmanandji.

"This meeting of the members of the Mysore Association and their friends express its full sympathy and support to the nation-building activities carried on for the last ten years by Tagdur Ramachandra Rao, such as, khadi production, national education, Harijan uplift and rural reconstruction."

This meeting further appeals to all who are interested in such efforts at village reconstruction to give their unqualified support, financial and otherwise to the five-year plan chalked out by Mr. Ramachandra Rao at Tagadur village in the Mysore State."

In moving the resolution Mr. N. N. Iyengar paid a glowing tribute to the selfless efforts of Mr. Rao and said that it was very encouraging to note that what great political institutions and national leaders were thinking of doing today, had been attempted years ago by a Mysorean, on however a modest a scale. The scheme of village reconstruction, said the speaker, was the crying need in India to-day and the opening of such hundreds of village centres was an essential necessity of a vast agricultural country like India. Mr. Iyengar, therefore, hoped that Mr. Rao's five year plan would find favour with, and meet with ready response at the hands of, all persons. Nationally inclined and belonging to all shades of political opinion.

Swami Dharmanandji while seconding the resolution said that he was aware of the splendid work of Mr. Rao for the past ten years and appealed to the audience to give their unstinted support to his scheme.

With a vote of thanks to the President and to Mr. Rao, the meeting terminated.

Leaves For Wardha To See Mahatma

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M. N. Jois, left for Wardha on Sunday evening to see Mahatma Gandhi and to enlist his sympathy for his five-year village reconstruction scheme. Mr. Rao will discuss with Gandhiji the defoils of his scheme and will seek the blessings of the Mahatma.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMON NOTATION

Problems Before Indian Music Conference

SOUND AND TONE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUST BE IMPROVED

CAWNPORE, Nov. 2.

The sixth Cawnpore Music Conference opened this evening in the King Edward memorial hall. A large and distinguished audience from the city and other places had gathered. The hall was packed to the full, while the arrangements made for this year's session were excellent.

After prayers, Prof. Jai Deva Singh formally proposed the election of Major Ranjit Singh as the president for the present session.

REFERENCE TO VISHNU DIGAMBAR

Lala Padampat Singhania, the chairman of the reception committee, then read out his address. He said:—

It is my duty in the first place, to offer my heartfelt thanks to the members of the reception committee for the honour they have conferred on me by electing me as their chairman. I have no pretensions to a knowledge of either the theory or practice of music. I can only claim the layman's interest in this divine art.

On behalf of the reception committee, I offer a most hearty welcome to the musicians that have come from far and near to join the conference. At great sacrifice of their time and programme elsewhere, musicians have come to join this conference from such distant places as Patiala, Gauripur, Calcutta, Bombay and Poona; and we are greatly obliged to them for this. Their presence is a great encouragement to us, and augurs well for the future of Indian music.

The Sangit Samaj under whose auspices this conference is being held was founded only eight years ago. During this short period it has made marvellous progress. Under its auspices, a music school was opened in 1929; the second U. P. Music Conference was convened at Cawnpore in February, 1929; the first Cawnpore Music Conference was held in January, 1930, and ever since then we have been organising a music conference every year at Cawnpore. The late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar of revered memory started the first conference here, and the present one is the sixth of its kind. Though Panditji is no longer in our midst, we are sure his soul will rejoice in the thought that we are carrying on the good work that he so nobly began.

We pressed hard for including music in the curricula of studies of the high school, and I am glad to say the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has recognized music as an optional subject for the high school examination. The first examination in music will be held in 1936. But we should not rest content with this. We have yet to see that music is recognized as an optional subject for the intermediate and degrees examinations also, and we must press this on the attention of the U.P. Board and the various universities of the province.

PROBLEMS IN MUSIC

It is a matter for congratulation that our conference not only arranges performances by the various artists of the country but also holds a meeting of the musicians to settle by means of mutual discussion the various intricate points of musical theory. I am glad to say that the following satisfactory solutions were arrived at during the last four years or so:—

(1) Differentiation between Jaunpuri, Asavari and Gandhari "ragas".

(2) The ascending and descending scale and the "alapa" of the following "ragas":—

Bilasakhani Todi, Deshi Todi and Lakshmi Todi.

This year there will be an executive sitting of the musicians to discuss the "rasa" and varieties of Kalyan "raga". It is perfectly clear from all this that the Cawnpore Conference is contributing its humble mite to the solution of the tangled problems of Indian music.

We have certainly a number of weighty problems before us. An authentic history of Indian music has yet to be written, there is the problem of improvement in the volume of sound and tone of our musical instruments, the fixing of the notes of the subtle varieties of the various "ragas" the collection of folk tunes etc. The various problems of Indian dance also deserve our attention. We have to standardize the various rhythmic motions and poses, find out a correct interpretation of the symbolizations used in our dances, and rediscover the various poses mentioned in the ancient texts. I hope that the celebrated musicians that gather here year after year will contribute materially towards the solution of some of these problems and ere long we shall have achieved something solid to our credit.

MAJOR RANJIT SINGH'S SPEECH

Major D. R. Ranjit Singh in his address said:—

It is a happy augury and very auspicious sign to find that these conferences are multiplying year after year and Sangit Samajas are being founded in most of our leading towns. I would very much like to express my grateful thanks as president of your conference to the Board of Intermediate and High School Examination, who have after many years' struggle, ultimately condescended to recognise music as a regular subject for examination uptil the high school. I would advise this conference to pass a resolution urging upon the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination to extend it further and allow music to be taken as an optional subject by the boys and girls of the intermediate class as, if it is recognized only as far as the high school I am afraid, many intending students would be deprived from taking music as their optional subject.

COMMON NOTATION

I would also like to say a few words about the need and aims of these conferences. Our motherland is in sore need of more and more music conferences, to push it and to popularise it further and further, which should be their primary object, while as the next thing, that is most necessary, in my humble opinion, at this stage is to arrive at a harmonious conclusion about the system of notation which has now been luckily introduced in our music. You are aware of the existence of the differences between the two classes in Northern Indian music. This task, however, can only be taken up by a much more representative gathering which may be styled as the 'Conference of Northern Indian Musicians', to which should be invited representatives of our old families of musicians as well as the best products of the modern institutions. I submit, that howsoever difficult it may appear on the surface, the real lovers of music should make it a point to bring about harmony about the system of our notation, by adopting the good old saying. 'Give and take'. We are aware of the fact that our music has already made a most favourable impression abroad and has been recognized in foreign countries as consisting of highly complicated, interesting and scientific principles, and I am personally quite confident of the fact hat the more the west studies our system of music the more it will realize and admit, that as far as development on scientific lines is concerned, the vastness subtleness and the emotional side of Indian classical music will be found standing head and shoulders above the music of the rest of the world. The different tunes for different times of the day and night and also different seasons of the year is a speciality for our music which is not possessed by the music of foreign countries. We will be enhancing the possibility for recognition of our music by foreign musicians, by soon arriving at, and adopting a system of common notation, and no labour therefore done towards attaining this object should be thought too much.

This was followed by vocal music by Kumaris Indu, Lila and Sita from Poona, violin by Prof. Dhundi Raj Paluskar of Bombay, vocal music by Prof. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona, Vichitra Vina by Prof. Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala, dance by Mrs. Sunalini Rajan of Bombay and vocal music by Pandit Onkar Nath of Bombay, all of which were highly complimented and greatly appreciated.

There will be an exclusive sitting of musicians to discuss the "rasa" and varieties of the Kalyana "raga".—"Leader".

The death has occurred of the racehorse owner, Captain, Homfray, a member of the Jockey Club, at the age of 73. His most prominent horse was Land League, the Cambridgeshire winner in 1907.

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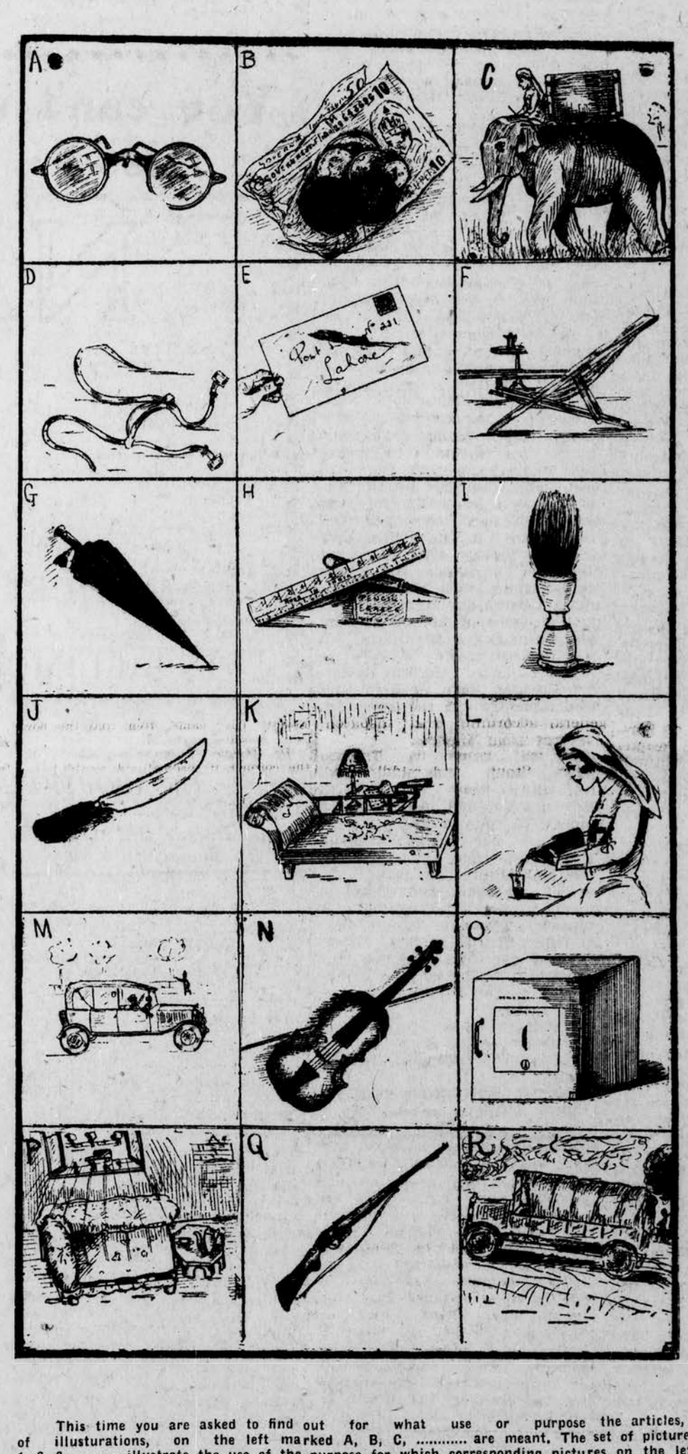

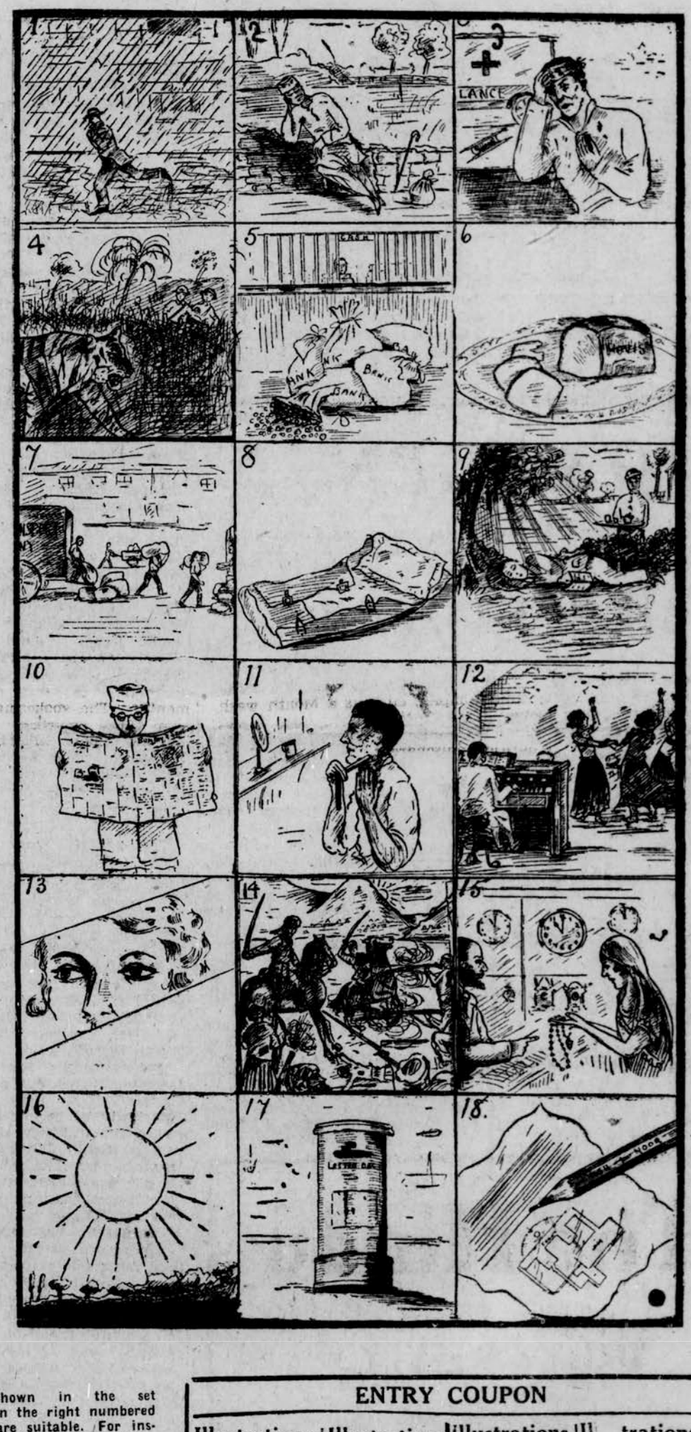

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1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

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Closing Date 14th November.

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Countess Tolstoy's Ordeal In Soviet Russia

No Room In Soviet For One Who Wants To Preserve Independence Of Spirit, She Says

"I WORKED FOR THE SOVIETS." By Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. Translated by the Author in Collaboration With Roberta Yerkes. Yale University Press.

In the unceasing debate on the recognition or non-recognition of the Soviet regime by the conscience of the civilised world—a debate which has nothing to do with the recognition or non-recognition of the Kremlin by this or that government—a few pieces of evidence highly unfavourable to the Soviets lately have been brought out. The present book by Countess Alexandra Lvovna Tolstoy is a weighty and impressive one, writes Alexander Nazaroff in the "New York Times." It may lack the gripping drama of Mme. T. Tchernavina's unforgetable "Escape from the Soviets," for though Countess Alexandra Lvovna also received a thorough "education in Soviet citizenship"; was arrested on several occasions, half-starved in vermin-infested Soviet jails, etc., yet her very life, or the life of her nearest ones, never was menaced as tragically as in Mme. Tchernavina's case; nor was there any dramatic escape. In 1929, after the ordeal of endless petitioning, pleading and application-filling, she was allowed to leave the Soviet Union legally. But in deep sincerity and truthfulness, in the conviction which her story carries, and in the darkness which the picture unfolded by her presents, Alexandra Lvovna's book fully equals the work of her predecessor. Moreover, perhaps the panorama of Soviet life drawn by Countess Tolstoy is even wider than that which is to be found in the "Escape From the Soviets"; from peasants, prostitutes, professional thieves and ex-aristocrats to such of the leading Soviet figures as President Kalinin or Lunacharsky, the late Commissar of Education, she met people of all positions.

Countess Tolstoy is an excellent witness. Those who usually brush aside all adverse criticism of the Soviets by the Russians of the upper class on the ground that they have "selfish grievances" ought to be reminded of the fact that Alexandra Lvovna, the favourite daughter of the great Tolstoy, whole-heartedly approved of her father's principle of the Christian renunciation of wealth and that it was she whom he had appointed as the executor of his famous will by which, after his death, the Tolstoy family (including herself) was deprived of millions of rubles of royalties on his works. To suspect her of resenting the Soviets "because they had deprived her of her estates" would hardly be consistent.

"I Worked for the Soviets" is written in the form of Alexandra Lvovna's autobiography for the years 1917-1929. As those who read her excellent memoirs about her father would expect, she writes very well. She does not condemn or pass verdicts. Her narrative is concrete and strictly factual; she speaks in the language of living scenes, dialogues and descriptions of happenings, hardly ever making any generalizations. There is no trace of rancour in her tone. In a few short sentences her talented pen excellently characterizes men and situations. Moreover, one feels in her pages a keen, straightforward and highly cultivated mind, a genuine humanness and an unfailing sense of humour.

Alexandra Lvovna's career was checkered and eventful. Revolution found her in charge of a large hospital unit at the front. In 1918 and 1919, like all Moscow, she lived on a soup made of potato peelings, froze, stole wood in the night from the ruins of a demolished building and dragged it home in a snow-covered streets dreading to be apprehended by a policeman. This did not prevent her and a group of her friends from working, with the Soviet Government's permission, on a new—and the first complete—edition of her father's works in ninety volumes which was to comprise all of his letters, diaries and the numerous hitherto unpublished variants of "War and Peace," "Anna Karenina," etc. In the halls of the museum where they copied the manuscripts, the temperature was far below zero; Alexandra Lvovna worked in gloves and in a fur coat; but the edition was completed. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government so far has brought out only ten or eleven volumes of it and in a very limited number of copies, at that. (Tolstoy's passionate preachings of love and his equally passionate condemnation of violence make him an "undesirable" writer in Soviet Russia.) Then Alexandra Lvovna worked as a typist in a Soviet institution. Finally, she succeeded in wresting from the Council of the People's Commissars a decree by which Yasnaya Polyana, the ancestral Tolstoy estate, was transformed into a Tolstoy Museum with a school attached to it; this, for the Soviets, was a convenient gesture for displaying their solicitude for Russian culture to foreigners; and Alexandra Lvovna was appointed the curator of this museum and the head of this school.

These activities of hers were interspersed with night searches of her room by O.G.P.U. officials and with occasional arrests and detentions in jail. The first two times she was arrested by mistake and soon released. In 1920, however, a more serious thing happened. A year before that she had allowed some acquaintances to hold a meeting in one of her rooms; the Soviet police found out that these friends belonged to the "Tactical Centre," an anti-Soviet organisation. She was held in jail for months and tried as an accomplice. "Citizen Tolstoy," Krylenko, the dreaded prosecutor, asked her at the trial, "What was your role in the Tactical Centre" "My role," she answered in a loud voice, "consisted in heating the samovar for the members of the Tactical Centre." This was perfectly true; the audience laughed and Krylenko was ruffled. Yet she was condemned to three years in a prison camp. Four months later she was released. But these four months, together with the months of previous detention, were months of horror which she graphically describes.

Alexandra Lvovna remembers these experiences of the early years of bolshevism without bitterness. Nor was it because of such experiences that she finally left Russia, for, after 1922 or 1923, she no longer was dragged to prison and lived in comparative safety and tranquility. Yet the Soviet life outside of the jail, is as described by her, so essentially prison-like; the atmosphere in which the country lives is so heavy with oppression, disrespect and utter disregard of human rights that she could stand it no longer. She was especially exasperated by lying and hypocrisy among officials. She saw how the absurd experimentation of ignorant Communists had wrecked Russia's educational system; she saw, too, how 14-year-old schoolgirls became pregnant; yet the Soviet papers published triumphant reports on "the victories of education in the land of the Soviets"—the reports which, with religious seriousness, would be read and discussed abroad.

During the "collectivization campaign" of 1928 and 1929 peasants from Yasnaya Polyana and the neighbouring villages whom she had known since her childhood literally cried and groaned. "Sometimes we think" they told her, "that our only salvation is war. If we have war, the guns will be in our hands. You don't really believe that we are going to kill Japs or Germans? No, thanks. ..... The Kremlin is our worst enemy!" Meanwhile, the Soviet press rhapsodized on the love of the peasants for the "Proletarian Government." As long as the Soviet Government did not meddle too much with the school which Alexandra Lvovna was managing at Yasnaya, she stayed in Russia. That was the only school in the country in which, in the memory of her father, no class-hatred and no atheism were taught. The idea that this was an oasis in the sea of Communist obscurantisms comforted her and gave purpose to her work. But the oasis was submerged no matter how obstinately she resisted—the local Communist organizations, who long since were making life impossible for her, gradually spread their control over her school. From that time she understood that there was no more room for her in the Soviet realm, as one resolved to preserve her independence of spirit.

Rs. 2000 For Humanitarian Propaganda.

For the last three years the well-known Jain philanthropist, Seth Meghji Sojpal of Bombay, donated Rs. 2,000 annually earmarked for humanitarian propaganda through the Bombay Humanitarian League. The League has opened the Seth Meghji Sojpal Propaganda Department and is carrying on propaganda in seven districts of the Bombay Presidency through magic lantern lectures on the importance of vegetarian diet, evils of animal sacrifice and other cruelties and advantages of cow protection. Effective propaganda is regularly carried on to educate public opinion about cattle breeding. The results being encouraging every where, Seth Meghji Sojpal has been pleased to renew the grant of Rs. 2,000 for this work for the next year.

For this year district organisers have been posted in Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Berar as well as in the province of Andhra and a part of Gujrat who will educate the people of the villages regarding animal protection, cattle improvement and other humanitarian topics.

International Trade Union Federation

The Bulletin of the International Federation of General Factory Workers states that the membership of the International has fallen from 596,751 to 351,726 as a result of the events in Germany and Austria. On the other hand, it is very satisfactory to note that the membership of most of the Unions still affiliated to the International has risen, as for instance in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway and Spain.

A table of the unemployment in affiliated organisations shows that only the Swedish Paper Workers' Union can show a great decrease in unemployment. There has also been a relatively large drop in unemployment in the British Union of General and Municipal Workers, but here it has to be remembered that during the last few years unemployment within this Union has in any case never been more than 1 per cent. In the paper making industry unemployment among members of the Unions at the end of last year was 3 per cent in Denmark, 10 per cent in Finland, 18 per ent in Norway and 20 per cent in Sweden. In this industry, unemployment in Denmark has never risen above 5 per cent, in spite of the relatively high wages level—"Bulletin of International Federation of Trade Unions."

Mussolini Praises "Corporative State"

Both Employers And Employees Are Workers Says Italy's Dictator

Signor Mussolini paid a tribute to Italian industrialists when he addressed 2,500 representatives of Italian industry and commerce who assembled in their black shirts in Rome on Oct. 15. They were members of the Fascist Confederation of Industry, which is part of the Corporative State organisation.

After a reference to his recent speech at Milan, in which he spoke of the need for a more national distribution of wealth and had reminded his hearers that both employers as well as employees were workers, the Duce said:

"Fascist industrialists have understood what is their function in the corporative State in order to realise a new and better phase in the development and strength of the economic life of the Italian people. All those industrialists who had the privilege of wearing the black shirt fully realise the responsibilities that they have towards their employees, the nation, and themselves."

A DISTURBED INDUSTRIALIST.

Signor Mussolini's speech followed a long statement, delivered by the retiring president, the Milan industrialist Signor Alberto Pirelli, on the virtues of the corporative system and the prosperous condition of Italian industry and working-class people. At the same time the President made it clear to his audience that there were dangers arising out of State control of industry and warned them.

He said: "It is certain, nevertheless, though the advocate of unregulated industry is like a breathless old gentleman who runs after a train which he has missed, it would be a serious loss for all countries, and not an economic loss only, to go beyond certain limits in the move towards autarchy."

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HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION

Amendment Bill Opposed By Social Reformers

The following are extracts from the memorandum of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association on Bill No. VIII of 1934, (Hindu Law Adoption Amendment Bill) introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. H. R. Desai:—

Our Association is opposed to the principle of the Bill. The Privy Council, the highest Court of appeal in the empire, has now laid down the law that a widow in a joint family has the right to adopt a son even in the absence of authority of her husband or the consent of the coparceners after consideration of all the relevant authorities. It is neither desirable nor necessary that the law should be changed by legislation unless it is opposed either to authority or reason.

The Privy Council upset the Full Bench decision of the Bombay High Court and held that the adoption of an only son was valid, but no attempt was made to suggest legislation to get over the decision of the Privy Council though it was considered not to be in accordance with usage and sentiments of the Hindu community. The attempt in the present case to have recourse to legislation may be attributed to the fact that a widow in a joint family gets the right of adoption which was denied to her for a long time. It may therefore not unfairly be suggested that when a female gets a higher right, the males are prepared to offer resistance in legislatures even at the present stage of evolution of Hindu Society.

BRINGING STRANGER INTO FAMILY.

The next question is whether apart from authority, the decision of the Privy Council is opposed to reason. It is said that the adoption of a widow in a joint family will result in bringing a stranger in a joint family without their consent. But the husband would have himself adopted and brought a stranger in the family. He could have also given an authority to his widow to adopt and she could have adopted and brought a stranger in the undivided family against the wishes of other co-parceners. According to the Bombay view the permission of the husband is to be presumed unless he has expressly forbidden adoption. It does not therefore stand to reason that a widow in a joint family should not exercise the power of adoption simply because a stranger would be brought in the family.

It is said that the adoption by a widow would result in disruption of the joint family. If such a result does not ensue when a stranger is brought into the family by adoption by the husband or by a widow with the husband's authority, it is difficult to see how the adoption by a widow without the husband's authority will result in disruption of the joint family. Besides if a widow adopts the son of another member of the joint family, he would not be a stranger brought in the family. On the other hand in case the adopted son even if a stranger is a man of exceptional ability, he will be a source of strength rather than weakness to the joint family.

It is said that the adoption by a widow without the authority of her husband would adversely affect the interests of the other co-parceners. The shares of the other co-parceners will not be lessened by the adoption. They would be deprived of the augmentation of their shares in virtue of the right of survivorship in the absence of adoption by the widow. They might also be disappointed in their expectation of succeeding by inheritance to the self-acquired property of the husband of the widow in the absence of an adoption by her. They do not lose an iota by virtue of the adoption by the widow but lose the benefit or chance of succession they would otherwise have obtained.

WILL IMPROVE STATUS.

It is urged that the adoption by the widow in a joint family is not likely to improve her status or right in the joint family and that her right of maintenance will be decreased by addition of one more member in the joint family. But the very fact that she has the right of adoption will have a deterrent effect on the proclivities of the other members of the joint family and she would receive a better treatment from them. If her husband has left self-acquired property she can impose conditions on the adopted son if a major or enter into an agreement with the natural father of the adopted son if a minor, and reserve to herself the life interest in the property of her husband. The right of adoption by a widow in a joint family will certainly result in improving her status and rights in the joint family.

RETROGRADE MEASURE.

Some members of the legislature have professed considerable sympathy with the lot of the widow in tht joint family and are prepared to support a bill giving her a right to get a share by partition and are still prepared to support the present bill. If a widow in a joint family would be entitled by law to get a share by partition, it would amount to a dissolution of the joint family. The property would be vested in her by partition. She would then be able to exercise lesser right of adoption. The right of partition is given or proposed to be given in some of the legislatures in Southern Maratha States, and it is surprising that in an enlightened British Indian Legislature a retrograde legislation of the character of the bill under consideration should have been introduced and have enlisted the sympathy of some of the members.

The amendments of Rao Bahadur Kale are in the nature of the negation of the principle of the bill itself and recognize the validity of the adoption but it is intended to safeguard the rights of ther members of the joint family in whom the estate is vested. Our Association is opposed to the proviso proposed by Rao Bahadur Kale.

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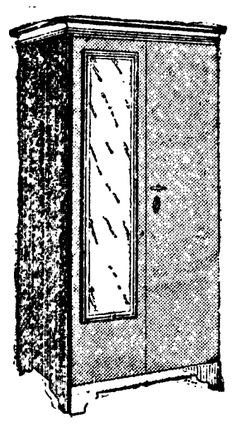

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Alleged Inter-Provincial Gang Arrested

Karachi Police Wire To Lahore And Madras For Information About Accused

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Vigorous investigation is being made by the Karachi City Police into the activities of an alleged inter-Provincial Gang of six persons: Kupaswamy, R. Narain, N. Ramaswamy, K. Kupaswami, S. Ramaswami, and N. Narain who were smartly arrested by the police in the third class passengers' waiting shed at the Cantonment Railway Station on the eve of their disappearance by the next train after having, it is alleged, cleverly lifted the same afternoon from the counter of the local branch of the Imperial Bank one purse containing Rs. 2,500 in charge of the Bailiff of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. At the time of the arrest not only this stolen purse with all its contents intact was recovered but the Police Inspector by diving his hand in an unsuspicious looking pot containing rice in the possession of one of the accused brought out also a small bottle of an Oriental Balm pattern. The latter bottle from outside appeared to contain some tightly wrapped paper but when opened, three post office cash certificates of one thousand rupees each emerged from it.

One strange aspect about these postal certificates which has subsequently come to light as a result of investigations by the police is that after their disappearance from the post office, they had been handed at the Hyderabad Post office by some new purchaser of theirs for the requisite entries being made in the Post Office records and were to be transferred to the Karachi Post Office.

POST OFFICE SEARCHED

This mysterious disappearance from the Post Office has so far proved inexplicable and as it is suspected that some postal subordinate may be in conspiracy with the accused the Police have applied to higher authorities for permission to search the Post Office and scrutinize postal records.

The manner in which a leather purse of the court bailiff was lifted from the Imperial Bank's counter was both daring and smart, besides being unprecedented. The Bailiff had received Rs. 1,400 from the official assignee for being deposited in the Bank, Several cheques of Rs. 1,100 for being cashed and also another cheque of Rs. 500 of the Judge for being cashed. After the cashing of the cheques of Rs. 1,100, when his purse contained Rs. 2,500, he took token for cashing Rs. 500 cheque of the Judge leaving the bag on the counter as usual, but when he came back a few minutes later, after cashing the Judge's cheque, he found the purse gone to his astonishment. The removal of the purse had not been noticed by any clerk or visitor to the Bank. The Police who arrived soon got very slender clue from one peon of the Bank that two men in suspicious circumstances with bare heads and dhotis had been noticed by him strolling in the Bank verandah. Immediately the policemen spread all over the city keeping watch on all Dharamsalas, carriage and motor stands, exits of the city and stations, with the result that the same evening the six accused were noticed by a policeman at the Cantonment, Railway station making preparations to bolt off. As the description of the two thieves given by the Bank's clerk appeared to tally with that of the six waiting passengers at the Cantonment station. This Policeman immediately phoned his Inspector and in the meanwhile the policeman himself secured the assistance of carriage drivers standing at the station and effected the arrests of the accused.

DIARY SECURED

From the possession of the accused one diary with entries of money running into thousands of rupees has been secured by the police who hope, it will give the correct clue to them of a similar robbery committed a few days back under similar circumstances from a Bank's counter in Punjab and also some other activities of the gang.

The local police addressed to the Lahore police and also to the Commissioner of the Police, Madras about the antecedents of the accused who belong to Pondicherry.

SIR C. P.'S CERTIFICATE TO TRAVANCORE RULER

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 5.

"In His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore we have one who, following the example set by his illustrious predecessors, leads a life of simplicity and of devotion to the interests of his people" said Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar presiding over the 37th anniversary of the Travancore Vidyabhivirdhani Mahasabha, one of whose objects was to felicitate the Maharajah on his birthday.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy continued: "It has been my lot to visit States throughout India, and without exaggeration. I may say that very few rulers, indeed can approach His Highness for his innate patriotism and complete dedication of his life to the welfare and interests of his people.

"The revenues of Travancore amount to nearly 2½ crores and there are rulers with a fraction of that revenue who take double of what His Highness does, as privy purse. The fact is that the daily life of His Highness and family not only affords an inspiring example of domestic harmony but an object lesson in freedom from extravagance or even pomp."

He added that there was not one problem to which the Maharaja did not give personal attention. He was not autocratic. On the other hand he was a constitutional ruler but he had a mind of his own and it was of the utmost advantage that the ruler brought to bear on the administration a sense of detachment and continuity as a corrective and stimulus to his advisers. During visits to factories and industrial and other institutions in the course of his travel, he had constantly been thinking, hoping and planning to start similar institutions in his own State. Such a ruler was entitled to get the fullest co-operation of his people.

The meeting terminated after unanimously adopting a resolution of felicitation to His Highness, all standing.—A. P.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

English Team To Play Against Italy

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following will constitute the English team in the Association football match against Italy at Highbury on the 14th instant:—Moss (Arsenal), Cooper (Derby), Hapgood (Arsenal), Britton (Everton), Barker (Derby) Copping (Arsenal) Matthews (Stoke) Bowden (Arsenal), Tilson (Manchester City), Bastin (Arsenal) and Brook (Manchester City)

K. M. CHETTY ELECTED MAYOR OF MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The Madras City Corporation elected unanimously this evening Mr. Kumaraja Muthia Chetty as Mayor for the coming year.

This is Mr. Chetty's second year of Mayorship.—United Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

(Continued from page 6.)

tribution. This wonderful spectacular and effective demonstration has incidentally proved the tremendous influence that the Congress still possesses over all classes of population in this vast and cosmopolitan city, and this city re-echoes and represents this normal Congress mentality prevailing in the rest of the country. It has come as a timely warning to those jaundiced-eyed and deluded critics, who readily believed, because wish was father to their thought, that the last bureaucratic, repressive steam-roller of ordinances and ruthless repression had so crushed the Congress that it would take years for it to revive.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

The Ceylon Government have decided that holiday warrants and passage allowances of public servants should be exempt from Income Tax.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESERVE BANK

Sir Sikandar For Administrative Side

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is understood that in connection with the conversation Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, who arrived at Bombay by Frontier Mail to-day, had this evening with Sir Osborne Smith, Governor Designate of Reserve Bank and others that discussions centred round the preliminary arrangements for the formation of the Bank with headquarters in Bombay and the division of portfolios between two deputy Governors.

It appears that Mr. Taylor will be in charge of currency work and the other Deputy Governor Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan would look after the administrative side.

It is possible the pressure of work may detain Sir James Grigg a day longer than originally anticipated and he would now leave on Thursday evening.

Sir Osborne Smith and Mr. Taylor are likely to stay for a week more. The former will then go to Calcutta and the latter to Delhi.—United Press.

Acharya Ray's Mission In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray has issued the following appeal to Bengalee voters.

I earnestly request all Bengali settlers in the Central Provinces particularly, in Nagpur to give their wholehearted support to Doctor Moonje in the ensuing election to the Assembly.

He is standing as a Congress Nationalist candidate to fight against the Communal Award, the White Paper and repressive policy of Government.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN C. P.

Monsoon Will Decrease In Central Parts Of Country

POONA, November 6.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in southeast of the Bay of Bengal developed into a depression which is now a storm with its centre at eight hours, within one degree of Latitude, ten and a half degrees North, Longitude, eightyeight and a half degrees east. It is likely to move in a north-westerly direction. Widespread rainfall has occurred in south of peninsula, in Central India, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. Western disturbance which is passing through the extreme north caused local rain or snow in Kashmir and a few falls of rain in North-west Frontier Province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair one inch; Daltonganj one and a half; Neemuch two; Saugor three quarters; Drosh and Sonamarg quarter each; Vellore, Trichinopoly and Mysore two each; Cuddapah one and Hanamkonda three quarters.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in central parts of country, Chota Nagpur and Mysore and decrease but will continue locally in Madras Presidency. Local falls of rain or snow will also recur in Kashmir.—A P.

6.3 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees 6.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.5 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 6

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6,250 miles away, was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 4hs. 45ms. I.S.T. on Tuesday the 6th November 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 19.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SWASTIK

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- QUALITY EQUAL TO MUCH HIGHER PRICED SOAPS
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- TWELVE CAKES IN A BOX
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SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD.

27, BASTION ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATION & TEAM WORK FOR UPLIFT

Women's Conference Urges Measures Against Traffic In Women

HYDERABAD (Dcn.): By Mail.

Four hundred delegates drawn from all communities, attended the 8th annual session of the Hyderabad Women's Conference, which was held on Friday last at the Bashir Baug Palace, with Mrs. J.C. Tate, the wife of the Acting Resident in the Chair.

Begum Sahiba Waliud-Dowla, the President of the Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement, under whose auspices the Conference was held, in the course of her address said that although their Association was only recently founded, it had gained rapidly in strength and experience, widened the scope of its activities and had succeeded in creating interest in its favour in both official and public circles.

For these achievements she warmly complimented the untiring zeal with which the members of their association had striven to further its aims and objects, but at the same time pointed out that they had taken, "only a few steps on the long and difficult path of progress."

Service to humanity, continued the Begum Sahiba, was Woman's mission in life, and it was to achieve this end that their association was formed. And their work in this regard had only just begun.

The speaker paid a warm tribute in this connection to the splendid work being done by Mrs. T.J. Tasker and her co-workers for establishing a much-needed hostel for women and an employment bureau, and thanked the Government for the monthly grant given by the Education Department for this object.

The Begum Sahiba added that co-operation and team-work were absolutely necessary for the achievement of real success. That was how the schools under the charge of their association had been able to work successfully. This co-operation and team-work was not applicable to a restricted sphere. Each member of the association could render a great deal of service in her own circle of relatives and friends, for it must be remembered that one of the objects of their Association was social advancement. She desired to lay particular emphasis on this aspect of their activity, because the scope of social reform in this country was very wide.

WASTEFUL CUSTOMS.

"Women are more to blame for keeping up wasteful customs, which lead to the utter financial ruin of many families," added Begum Waliud-Dowla, who continued, "and I am therefore, going to make a proposition to you, one and all, which is, that every member should make a solemn promise to-day that, as far as practicable, she will always try to stop useless and extravagant customs in her own household and in those of her relatives and friends."

Concluding the Begum Sahiba announced that their Vice-President, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, had been invited to preside over the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Women's Conference in Karachi, and added that the women of Hyderabad were deeply conscious of the honour thus done to them.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions one whereof, while thanking the Government for the recent enactment for the protection of children, urged the adoption of similar measures "to meet the grave prevalence of traffic in women and children in the State, including the effective suppression of brothels and procuration."

Another resolution condemned the beggar nuisance prevailing in Hyderabad and heartily endorsed the general opinion that the measures recently adopted in Secunderabad, to penalise begging, provide work for the destitute and shelter for the maimed and deserving, should be immediately enforced throughout the dominions.—A.P.

ENGLAND'S LARGEST COIN

Said To Be Relic Of King Charles I.

LONDON, Oct. 25,

(By Air Mail).

An Oxford silver pound, England's largest coin and a relic of King Charles I's days, has been sold at Glendinning's for £22.

The coin dates from 1642, the year in which the University authorities, being keen Royalists, handed over to Charles without demur their gold and silver plate for coinage.

The silver pound was the work of Rawlins, who aimed at making the largest English-coin and he succeeded.

He was lavish with the University silver, for the coin weighs nearly a quarter of a pound of silver. It has an equestrian figure of Charles and between the legs of the horse is a view of the city of Oxford.

RABID JACKAL RUNS AMOK

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Mary Road was the scene of attack by a jackal who bit six persons last evening. They are undergoing anti-rabic treatment in hospital.—A. P.

Busiest Session On The Stock Exchange

Enormous Business Done On Moorat Day

Early Rise Followed By General Selling

ALL SHARES LOOK DOWN

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.
(8 p.m.)

ON the eve of the Hindu New Year there was an unprecedented large attendance of both clients and brokers on Tuesday night on the floor of the local Stock Exchange.

It is the only day in the year when the Share Bazaar remains open at night and invariably Brokers book bumper harvest—harvest in way of brokerage. Enormous business transpired to-day between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. At the opening, the market displayed cheerful tone with active buying influenced by satisfactory monthly earnings of Hydro-Electric group and large monthly production of Tata Steel Works. It was one of the broadest sessions with a huge turnover.

For some time there was vigorous buying and bulls were jubilant but during the latter half of the session, there was extensive selling which depressed prices alround and the closing tone was weak.

Professional bulls liquidated their speculative holdings which were readily absorbed by general buying. Although prices declined and closed at about the lowest level of the day, abundant supply of cheap money and satisfactory condition of various industries, are expected to save prices from any material decline.

Some operators are inclined to take a bearish view of the situation in anticipation of seasonal demand for funds to assist marketing of new cereal and cotton crops, but looking to low prices of commodities now ruling, there is no room for any undue large demand for money and we think it safe to buy on all declines for moderate profits.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 6

100 Ahm. Ad.	312	8
500 Bom. Cotton	65	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	851	4
250 Bradbury	110	0
100 Century	290	0
100 Central India	290	0
100 Colaba	127	8
100 Coorla	113	12
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	195	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	5	9
100 Finlay	25	10
100 Gokak	65	10
1000 Hindustan	25	0
100 Indore	112	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	33	12
100 Kohinoor	195	0
250 Laxmi	855	0
100 Madhavji	11	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1550	0
250 Model	81	0
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	202	8
100 Oosmanshahi	72	8
100 Phoenix	315	0
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2820	0
50 Simplex	97	8
100 Swadeshi	202	0
100 Swan	77	8
25 Tata	12	8
500 Vishnu	1587	8
1000 Western	1040	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	101	4
25-50 Central	33	4
500 Imp.	1596	4
125-500 Imp. Contry	396	4
50-100 India	119	4
5 Union	5	1 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	32	0
70 Gwalior	90	8
250 Indian	321	4
40 Katni Def.	1150	0
100 Katni Ord.	322	8
75 Okha	175	0
10 Punjab	22	12
100 Shahabad	340	0
70 United	69	0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13	0
15-75 New India	36	0
200 Oriental	3855	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Ord.	177	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1555	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bom. Tram	155	10
100 Bom. Suburban	157	0
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	155	10
1000 Tata Power	1302	8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	845	0
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	90	0
100 Gujrat	76	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	4
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95	0
500 Tapty Valley	755	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	38	8
30 Tata Steel Def.	391	4
75 Steel Ord.	90	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	196	4
50 Belapur Sugar	216	4
250 Bom. Steam	275	0
125 Bombay Burma	381	4
50 Bom. Burma County	125	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4	10
50 Bombay Telephone	104	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	148	12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	528	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	472	8
1000 Port Canning	607	8
15 Scindia	13	6
30 Tata Construction	79	4
25 Tata Oil	19	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly	1310	0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293	12
7 p. c. Bom. Tram	79	12
5 p.c Central India	512	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151	4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	134	6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1340	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170	0
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd.	153	8
5½ p. c. Tata Mill	17	8
7 p. c. Vishnu	640	0

Active Shares At A Glance

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bombay Dyeing: 865, 871, 347, 851.
Century: 293, 291, 295, 288, 290.
Central India: 297, 292, 295, 290.
Colaba: 123, 127.
Kohinoor: 198, 202, 193, 195.
New Great: 200, 207, 197, 202.
Simplex: 98, 97.
Swadeshi 203, 206, 200, 202.
Bundi 32/2, 32/6, 32.
Indian Cement: 327, 322, 328, 321.
Tata Steel Dfd.: 410, 400, 405, 401, 406, 397, 400, 390, 391.
Tata Steel Dfd.: 94/8, 93/4, 94, 93/8, 94/8, 90/8.
Bombay Steam 275.
Bombay Burma: 883, 881, 888, 880, 881/4.
Tata Hydro 156, 14, 155/10
Andhra 1562, 1565, 1569, 1557, 1560, 1550, 1555
Tram 155/10.
Power 1302, 1311, 1300, 1303, 1288, 1292.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/5/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/4
4 per cent 1943 105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 108/12
5 per cent 1935 101/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 124/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 92 and declined to Rs. 91/15/6. At this level there was improved demand and prices closed at Rs. 92/5.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Nov. 2

(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat Seed and Cotton, Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal)
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 23, 24
Wheat Malvi Rs 19, 21
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Gram Rs 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 10, 12
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Tuar Rs. 17, 18
Linseed Rs. 24, 26
Moog (Green) Rs. 18, 20
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Lintal Rs. 16, 17
Oil Cakes Rs. 10, 12
Cotton seed Rs. 8, 10
Maka Rs. 5, 7
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70, 78
Cotton Namadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 65, 70
Wheat Flower Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Flower Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Flower Ata per bag of 95 srs Rs. 7/4
Wheat Chapad per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 2/4

Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mill Ltd 110
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 115
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 81
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flower Mills Ltd. 5
100 Raja Kumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 124
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 21
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14/8
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tola Rs 36
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 57

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 5.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.41
Amsterdam	7.38-1/2
Brussels	21.35
Madrid	12.54
Milan	58.34
Berne	15.33-1/2
Paris	75.78
Pragne	119.43
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 5.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96 1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	83-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	106-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105 3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	114-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133
National Bank of India ..	46-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 5.

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/12/6.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/5/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/2/6.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

ITS SOCIAL ASPECTS

An important part of the work of the International Labour Office consists in publishing information on industrial conditions throughout the world. Sometimes the publication takes the form of an international survey of law and practice on a particular subject, such as workmen's compensation, or hours of work, or unemployment insurance. In other cases it may treat of a general situation in a particular country. For example, one report has already been issued and another is about to appear on reconstruction measures in the United States under the N.R.A. Again, in 1933, the Office published, under the title of Industrial Labour in Japan, a comprehensive study of working conditions in that country. More recent information regarding Japanese industrial progress is contained in a survey just issued, Social Aspects of Industrial Development in Japan. The author of this report is Mr. Fernand Maurette, an Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who visited Japan in order to study conditions on the spot.

During his stay in Japan Mr. Maurette visited 22 establishments representing sixteen different industries, including textile industries which have assumed such an important place in Japanese export trade in recent years. In 1933 the export of cotton goods was the second largest export of the country, and amounted to 20 per cent of the total exports, coming immediately after raw silk. A large cotton-spinning factory in Tokyo, containing 97,736 spindles and 8,000 looms was found to be highly mechanised. Of the 2,000 workers employed, 20 per cent. were men and 80 per cent women. Girls were observed supervising thirty, forty, and even sixty looms, and some workshops seemed to be almost empty of workers.

The wool trade is steadily increasing in importance, the value of exports rising from 21,175,000 yen in 1931 to 42,047,000 in 1933. The manufacture of knitted goods and hosiery is carried on principally in small workshops. In the Osaka district, which is the principal centre of the hosiery industry, out of 1,190 knitted goods and hosiery factories, 70 per cent. employed less than five workers in 1932.

In an iron foundry with an annual output of over 75,000 tons of iron tubing, Mr. Maurette was struck by "the highly developed rationalisation and the detailed organisation of the division of labour, the result of which is that no minute of the time of any worker is lost, and that the rhythm of the work, without being overdone, produces the highest output"

Striking progress has been made in the production of sheet glass. In 1909 Japan produced only one-ninety-sixth part of the sheet glass required in the country. To-day she has become a large exporter and occupies third place in world production, producing more than one-seventh of the world total. The industry is highly concentrated, 88 per cent. of the production being supplied by a single company with three large factories. The "Fourcauld" system is employed. Work is continuous and is organised on the three-shift system.

The match industry, after a temporary setback in recent years, is now developing again, and exports are increasing considerably to all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, to the Philippines, to the Dutch East Indies, and even to Europe and eastern America. In this industry also Mr. Maurette observed a high degree of mechanisation, and in the case of the few operations still carried out by hand, such as making up boxes into packets, he was impressed by "the extraordinary rapidity of work, which almost resembles the manipulations of a conjuror".

In the case of the pottery and porcelain industry, the report contains an interesting account of conditions of work in the small workshops supplying goods to a large factory: "The central factory derives its supply through orders addressed to a middleman, who divides the work among the various small workshops in the district. The price is fixed in advance between the factory and the middleman, not on the basis of the cost of production, but on the basis of a predetermined selling price. The middleman retains part of this price as his own profit. The remainder goes to the workshop to which the order is given. There is thus a fixed sum for that workshop. When the price of raw materials furnished by the middleman rises, the amount available for the wages in the small workshop falls. The consequence is that at certain times and in certain small workshops, wages are much lower than in the large factory where, owing to mechanised mass-production, the price of raw materials plays a smaller part. In order to produce a sufficient quantity of articles to earn their living, the workers in these shops are obliged to labour long hours, and as much as twelve hours for adult males in certain cases was mentioned."

The electrical industry has made tremendous strides in Japan. In addition to the home market—which is considerable, since even the poorest houses have electric light—exports have progressed enormously. The number of electric bulbs exported has increased in ten years in the proportion of 1 to 21, while the price of the exported bulbs has fallen by nearly two-thirds.

Japanese printing works, though generally comparable with similar works in Europe or America, differ from them in one important respect—the number of hands required for setting up. "As the Japanese newspapers are printed in Chinese characters, they require a remarkably large number of typesetters, who, when composing is being carried on, move feverishly about, copy in hand, along enormous vertical cases which hold a sufficient number of each of the 3,000 characters and more which are the minimum required for printing newspapers. It follows that a much larger staff of typesetters is required than for the composition of newspapers in a European language, and the wage-bill is consequently particularly heavy whatever the rate of wages may be."

CONDITIONS OF WORK.

Hours.—The report gives an interesting table of the hours worked in the establishments visited. Actual working hours were eight per day in about half the cases. In the textile industry the ten-hour day, at least for men, remains in force in a certain number of weaving factories (nine or nine and a quarter hours in certain others), although in spinning sheds the eight and a half hour day is in force. In medium and smaller workshops the hours are longer, but Mr. Maurette points out that from the standpoint of competition on the foreign market it should be noted that, while Japan exported cotton goods to the value of 323 million yen annually on the average during the last few years, the export of yarn produced in small workshops did not exceed 1 million yen. Accordingly, it may be said, first, that cotton exports do not depend upon inferior conditions of work, and secondly that if conditions of work were improved in the smaller workshops Japanese exports would not suffer.

Wages.—Mr. Maurette found nominal wages to be generally low—e.g. 1.50 yen per day for males and 0.80 yen for females in the cotton-spinning industry—but the cost of living is also low. The ordinary articles of food have not become dearer since the fall of the yen. In some of the establishments visited, three sufficiently substantial meals a day were supplied to workers at a total price of about 3d. As a result of strong Government action, the cost of rice is the same as it was three years ago when the yen was at par, although it has now fallen to one-third of its previous value. Though the cost of living in the course of the past two years has shown a slight tendency to rise, the purchasing power of the workers has not fallen but has even risen slightly.

Output.—On the question of the efficiency of the Japanese workman, Mr. Maurette says: "I was constantly struck by the rapid and indeed brisk way in which the employees worked with the result that the output per worker is high." He considers "that the increased efficiency of the Japanese worker in recent years, while due to some extent to the improvement of equipment and mechanical methods, is also partly due to the general and thorough application of carefully studied methods of organising work in such a way as to produce the maximum output with the minimum expenditure of effort as well as of strengthening the muscles and general health of the worker by means of a well-balanced diet.

"SOCIAL DUMPING"

The final section of his report examines the charge of "social dumping" which has at times been levelled against Japanese industry. His conclusion is: "If, by analogy with commercial dumping (an operation which consists in exporting goods at less than the cost of production plus a fair profit, and at the same time selling the same goods on the home market at a higher price than the cost of production plus a fair profit) social dumping is defined as the operation of promoting the export of national products by decreasing their cost of production as the result of depressing conditions of labour in the undertakings which produced them, or keeping those conditions at a low level, if they are already at such a level, it may be stated that social dumping, defined in that way, does not exist in Japan.

"In the large undertakings working for export conditions of labour have not been depressed with a view to decreasing costs of production. Indeed, in proportion as production has been rationalised and technical improvements introduced, and in proportion as the sale of those products has increased, conditions of labour have been improved. There is no reason to suppose that the improvement will not continue, and that as efficiency of production, export trade and prosperity increase they will not be accompanied by an improvement in conditions of labour. The rate at which that improvement takes place depends upon the Japanese Government and the relations between employers and workers.

"Conditions of labour may perhaps have been temporarily depressed (I did not myself see this, but many credible witnesses admitted it to me) in certain small undertakings where they were already less advanced than in large undertakings, as the result of unbridled competition and the desire to sell goods at any price. The reason is however, that the undertakings in question were unsound and were not organised in a way which corresponds to the principles of modern society. The Government has taken serious measures to supervise such undertakings. There is every reason to believe that their number will diminish, and that they will finally disappear and be replaced by large undertakings where satisfactory conditions of labour prevail as a natural consequence of centralisation, rationalisation and mechanical progress, and where the normal working of the undertaking indeed depends on proper conditions of labour.

"It may thus be observed that as Japanese export trade expands, conditions of labour are not depressed, but have either been improved or show a tendency towards improvement. Japan is, of course, not the first country in which such a phenomenon may be noted in the history of industry. It is perhaps the expression of a social law."

JAPANESE EXPORT TRADE.

The absolute and relative extent of Japanese export trade is the subject of a good deal of misapprehension: "If the value of the foreign trade of the principal industrial Powers in 1933 is calculated in the same currency, the American gold dollar, it will be found that the foreign trade of Japan represents 3 per cent. of world trade, whereas the foreign trade of Great Britain represents 13 per cent., that of the United States 12 per cent), that of Germany rather less than 9 per cent., that of France rather less than 8 per cent., and that of Italy approximately the same as that of Japan."

"Account must also be taken of the economic position in which Japan is placed owing to the fact that it can be only a manufacturing country and cannot develop industries producing raw materials or those partly manufactured goods which can be produced only in countries which are rich in fuel and raw materials. In 1933 Japan's coal production represented 3.2 per cent. of the world production, its oil production 0.10 per cent., and its cast-iron production 3 per cent."

The initial cause of the rapid expansion of Japanese export trade was undoubtedly the fall in the value of the yen; but, Mr. Maurette points out, this is an accidental and temporary factor, and while it may encourage exports it bears heavily on imports. The ultimate cause is undoubtedly to be found in commercial and technical organisation. "Commercial organisation enables small undertakings to have recourse to central bodies for orders, raw materials, the centralisation of the goods manufactured, in some cases the final stages of their manufacture, and their export. Industrial organisation consists in reducing costs of production by mechanisation and by the use of the most modern and improved methods of manufacture. This is the result of the fact that many of the large Japanese undertakings are of recent establishment and therefore have neither old premises which they hesitate to rebuild, nor old machinery which they hesitate to replace."

SMALL UNDERTAKINGS.

Mr. Maurette refers to the problem presented in Japan, as elsewhere, by the small undertakings, in which labour conditions are hardest and most difficult to supervise. From a numerical point of view, Japanese trade unionism is relatively weak—380,000 unionists out of a total of 5 million workers. A very considerable proportion of workers is at present employed in very small undertakings, which are still practising unbridled competition in spite of the Government's endeavours to check it. They are making excessive efforts to reduce costs of production, and they can hardly do this except at the expense of conditions of labour, whereas the large undertakings can reduce costs of production by means of technical appliances and increased output per worker. The Japanese Government has already striven to rationalise these undertakings and impose a minimum selling price, which eliminates the less sound enterprises and enables all of them to avoid depressing conditions of labour excessively.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Maurette's final conclusion is as follows: "All that I saw in Japan and all that I heard seemed to me to be a fresh confirmation of the great truth that all economic and technical progress must necessarily, sooner or later, be accompanied by social progress and that social progress, once it has been realised, does not impede economic and technical progress, but rather promotes it."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market weak with free offerings by houses with Continental connections. Our opinion is that the present movement is quite speculative. Market shows no new features.

New York.—Scattered December liquidation. Spot houses bought December and sold distants. Thursday's Bureau expected around nine and half million bales.

New York.—Liquidation before election.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

December 1934	12.03
January 1935	12.07
March 1935	12.13
May 1935	12.14
July 1935	12.13
Middling Spot	12.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

December 1934	12.08
January 1935	12.11
March 1935	12.18
Middling Spot	12.38

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 5.

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.06
January 1935	12.17
March 1935	12.18
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.04
January 1935	12.14
March 1935	12.18

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 5.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot—23-7/16.
Forward—23-9/16.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
November 1934 ..		6.50
December 1934 ..		6.48
January 1935 ..	6.56	6.47
February 1935 ..		6.45
March 1935	6.52	6.43
April 1935		6.40
May 1935		6.38
June 1935		6.36
July 1935		6.34
August 1935 ..		6.28
September 1935 ..		6.23
October 1935 ..		6.17
Middling Spot ..		6.81

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.43
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	8.00
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.30
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.22
Fine	3.32
Superfine	3.33
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.37
Fine	3.47
Superfine	3.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
November 1934	8.08
December 1934	8.06
January 1935	8.09
March 1935	8.11
May 1935	8.11
July 1935	8.12
F.G.F. Spot	8.42

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Nov./Dec. sellers 21/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov/Dec. sellers 22/3.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 23/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/8-1/4.
Bombay per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/5-1/4.
Karachi per cwt. Nov./Dec. sellers 5/5-1/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

London, Nov. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 17/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/0.

LONDON GOLD.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/6-1/2.

Governor Opens Bridges In Ratnagiri District

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 5

An important item in H. E. the Governor's programme yesterday was the opening of the Gad and Janali bridges, situated 31 miles from Malvan Port.

A meeting was held prior to the opening of the bridge by His Excellency. His Highness the Chief of Savantvadi sent pansupari to His Excellency through his Diwan, Mr. Shrigonkar. Mr. Shinde the Executive Engineer, read his report and requested His Excellency to declare the bridges open. His Excellency thereupon cut the cord and declared the Gad bridge open. According to custom His Excellency and Lady Brabourne threw decorated cocoanuts into the river as a mark of the auspicious occasion.

A similar ceremony followed at the opening of the Janali bridge, which is at a distance of one mile from Gad bridge.—A. P.

LORD SEMPILL ON AVIATION & INDIA

CALCUTTA, November 6.

In an interview with the "Advance", Lord Sempill said:—"Since very early times mankind had a desire to fly like birds and now this becomes possible, particularly in India where weather and all conditions are splendid. These are particularly more suitable for motorless flying or gliding, as is now seen practically all the world over. I sincerely hope that Indian universities will establish motorless flying sections.

Students that are interested in Aviation may then put together a few rupees, and buy and also build machines to fly about in them, gaining first-hand knowledge of design, construction and operation of aircraft. This, I am positive, will be of immense value to the whole of India."—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Quick Changes In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Nov. 6

On Tuesday, there were quick fluctuations in cross rates.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton market closed with a rise of 6 points.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

London gold and silver were quiet.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed were steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG

The London Stock Exchange displayed a decidedly better feeling. Giltedged securities were exceptionally strong on good demand. The New York Stock Exchange was closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Nov 6

Previous closing	6.47
To-day's opening	6.49
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.53
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs 269-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 6

The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 6

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.53) 6.50
American March (6.49) 6.46
Egyptian January (8.14) 8.18
Egyptian March (8.16) 8.18

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 6
10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton market was closed to-day and the Liverpool market closed 6 points up, Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 269 at 10-15 p.m.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 6
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	5.68 7/8) 5.68 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan	(58.31) 58.18
London on Shanghai	(1-4) 1-3 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 6

Silver opened steady at Rs 64-7, 64-10 and 64-13. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad and later on less favourable cables from London prices gave way under liquidation and some scattered selling prices closed steady at Rs. 64/4, 64/7 and 64/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/11 and 34/12. There was nothing particularly interesting in trading to-day and after moving within a narrow range, prices finally closed steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11/3 and 34/12/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov 6

The market was closed to-day.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov 6

Previous closing	4.99
To-day's opening	4.99 3/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 6

Previous closing	75.78
To-day's opening	75.78
To-day's closing	75.84
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-3/8 and then slightly eased to 4.99-1/8 and subsequently on the lack of support the rate gave way to 4.98-3/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 3/8.

The franc rate opened at 75.78 and after remaining steady gradually fell to 75.69 but thereafter it recovered again and touched 75.75.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.84.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 6

The market was quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 7/16d.	23 7/16d.
Forward	23 9/16d.	23 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 6

Gold (86-19-6 1/2) 86-19-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov 6

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 7/16) 23 7/16
Gold per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 6

3 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 11/16 p.c.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 6

Liverpool wheat opened December 60-3/8, March 61 May 65-1/4. Market was slightly more active on some speculative buying with some fair enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 6

The market was closed to-day.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 6

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 11.50. The market was fairly active on improved demand influenced by reports of rust which has damaged the crop considerably. The quotation at noon stood at 11.50.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 6

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers Quiet.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£29 1/2 to £30 1/2) £29 1/2 to £31
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 buyers
Dunlop Nov (£18 sellers) £18 sellers.
Lightening Nov (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 5/16 paid and value Jan-March (6 3/8) 6 7/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 1/8) £11 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 5/16) £10 1/4 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 6
10-30 p.m.

	Rs a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat May	4 4 3
Linseed May	6 1 9

The tone was steady.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£50 1/4) £51
I M S Ford (£20 1/2) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 3/8) £7 5/8
Southern Dutch (£21) £21 1/2
Landing Pass 5 p.c. Stock (£129 1/2) £129 1/8
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (246-3) 246-3
Godul (176-3) 173-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (220-0) 220-0
Spring Mines (162-6) 160-0
Union Corporation (136-3) 136-3

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STRONGER THAN EVER

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INTERESTS RAISE EMBARGO ON SUPPLIES TO GERMANY

Copper Firm On Speculative Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

On the Stock Exchange sentiment was decidedly brighter allround. The Upward movement of giltedged securities, had been stronger than ever and in several instances prices further advanced by 15 to 25 shillings. Old 2 1/2 per cent consols continued yesterday's advance to £84-7/8. The 2 1/2 per cent issue of Bank Line Limited amounting 1,165,200 sterling at 1/2 point off par was subscribed immediately. This issue was backed by the Government.

In commodities, cotton improved on the decision of Lancashire Textile interests to raise embargo on supplies to Germany. Copper was firm on cessation of liquidation and resumption of speculative demand.

American markets were closed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan to-day closed at £97 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 6
3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally in a brighter sentiment. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature. They were strong and active. Industrials were generally firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 1/2) £84 5/8
4 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/2) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 3/4) £114 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £117 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/4) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/8) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 5/8) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 5
Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 31-9
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (113-0) 114-3
Sanpauls 7 p.c. coffee
Realisation 1930 (96) 96
Dunlop Rubber (47-3) 47-9
University Ordinary (22-6) 22-3
Ford Motors (39-9) 40-6
Cables and Wireless (7 1/8) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (117-3) 118-6
Camera 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (135-0) 136-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (92-3) 92-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-3) 10-6
British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-1 1/2) 10-3
Inter Nickels (23) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 6
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/4) £85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£114) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£103 1/2) £104
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 23
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 36-3
Donaro Tea (52-6) 51-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gala Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-3
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (12 1/2) 12 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-9 49-6
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezucla (36-3 Ex Div) 36-3
Anglo Persian (43-9) 43-9
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-8
Shell Transport (41-3) 42-6
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £16 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 6

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

TILAK GATE AT "GAFFAR NAGAR"

B. P. C. C. Secretary Contradicts "Sakal" Report

Sjt. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee, has issued the following press statement:—

To my great surprise I came across a press report published in the columns of "Sakal," a widely circulated Poona daily, supposed to have been written by a visitor to the Congress session recently held in this city. The report alleges that the gates and arches in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar were named after various prominent Indian leaders, but there was not a single arch or gate named after the late Lokamanya Tilak, one of the most popular leaders of this country.

I was very much pained by this report, since it is both inaccurate and misleading. It is a well-known fact and I have myself announced it on two occasions in the local press that the main gate leading into the Pandal from the Flagstaff area, through which thousands of people passed, was named after Lok. Tilak. Unless some propaganda is intended in this inaccurate statement of the so-called visitor to the Congress Session, I do not understand how such a grave mistake should have been committed by one who claims to have visited the Congress session.

I am compelled to make this statement to avoid misunderstanding which is likely to be caused in the minds of the public by the inaccurate press report referred to above.

FACILITIES FOR LAHORE EXHIBITION

Municipality & Railways Give Concessions

The Secretary of the Board of Directors of the All-India Exhibition Lahore writes:

At a general meeting held on Saturday the Municipal Committee of Lahore unanimously decided, to accord to the All-India Exhibition which will be held at Lahore in December and January next, the same concessions and facilities as were given on the occasion of the Exhibition which was held at Lahore last year.

These concessions include the admission of goods from outside Lahore to the Exhibition grounds without payment of the Terminal Tax. This tax will be levied after the Exhibition is over only on the actual sales of goods during the Exhibition period. Sanitary, scavanging, watering and other arrangements will also be carried out through the Municipal Committee.

All the Railways in India the N W R., the E I R, the G I R, the B B & C I R, S M R and H E H the Nizam's Railways have granted the concession of free return journey for all goods consigned to this Exhibition by goods train and for pictures and paintings by passenger train. The Punjab Government Departments as well as a number of Indian States are paricipating.

The Prospect of an exceedingly successful exhibition at Lahore in December and January next is thus fully assured.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Totally Unfit For Indians' Needs

(From A Correspondent)

BILASPUR, Nov. 4.

Women's Conference:— The President-elect of the North C. P. Women's Conference, Mrs. Atiya Begum Faizi of Bombay, arrived on 31st ultimo by the Calcutta Mail, and was given a warm reception at the Railway station by a large concourse of ladies of all communities.

On November 1st the local Anjuman Islamiya invited Mrs. Atiya Begum to the Urdu School which was recently organised by it. She was received there by a select gathering of Muslim ladies and gents.

In her reply to the address, she congratulated the Anjuman for its endeavours in organising the school. She said that illiteracy was not tolerated in Islam, and emphasised the fact that the present system of education was absolutely useless; consequently a drastic revolution was necessary to make it suitable for the present needs of India.

CONFERENCE SESSION

On November 1st at 3 p.m. at B. M. Girls' School the Women's Conference was opened by Rani Saheba of Pandaria. In proposing Mrs. Atiya Begum to the Chair, Mrs. Hussain gave a short life sketch of the work done by the President-elect.

In Bombay four educational and cultural institutions have been organised by her.

Mrs. Agnihotri, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee, read her speech.

Then Atiya Begum delivered her address in Urdu, which was well received by the audience. She said that this Conference was not merely a great occasion for meeting people, but it was really an occasion to devise means for solving the present-day problems. She severely criticised the present educational policy as totally unfit for Indians, and said that inspite of the recommendations by the education commissions, the authorities had ignored this point. The education should be agricultural, industrial, vocational and cultural. Commenting upon the number of resolutions which were to be passed by the Conference, she said that many similar resolutions were passed every year, but it was really unfortunate that they were never carried into practice. She observed that it was better to pass a less number of resolutions and put them into practice. She deplored the fact that people did things for the sake of fashion rather than for the uplift of the country. She appealed to women not to be misled by the superficial and so-called artistic mannerisms which had ruined Indian womanhood but women should concentrate their attention chiefly on the foundation work they had to do for the reconstructive work of the country, based on national lines adapted to modern conditions. That alone would be salvation of India.

After the Presidential speech the report of the last year was read by the Secretary.

In the evening the exhibition was opened which contained many beautiful things.

On November 2 and 3 many resolutions on Swadeshi, temperance, compulsory primary education, sanitation and other subjects were passed.

During her 3 days' stay, Atiya Begum delivered 3 public lectures which were much appreciated.

The Bilaspur Women's Educational Conference under the presidency of Atiya Begum proved a huge success. 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November were busy days, not only with the proceedings of the Conference, but with visits to various institutions and social functions, dramas, etc., arranged by the two girls' schools, and public meetings organised by the President of the Municipality and other leading bodies, as the ladies had systematically boycotted the men from their programme.

Atiya Begum was the guest of the Commissioner, and created a good impression by her impressive discourses which kept her busy from early morning till late at night. All the meetings were overcrowded with local people and visitors from Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and neighbouring districts.

A notable feature was that the numerous events each day passed off without a hitch. In all her public speeches she insisted on the practical working out of the resolutions put before the Conference. Her suggestions of practical schemes were met with much appreciation and arrangements were made for opening out a Girls' Foundation Education Institution based on the Atiya Begum Syllabus, a Ladies' Swadeshi Store and a Local Men and Women's Assembly, who would work out the various practical schemes accepted individually and collectively. She received invitations from Nagpur, Jubbulpore and other places in the near future.

Her lectures were built upon the Remodelling of the Defective Education System, the Sangit of India, the Rise of the Orient and How it was achieved. She impressed that women had more important work to do in the preparation of a sound foundation upon which the future country was to be built, and which was different to passing resolutions and eternally seeking the aid of the authorities to mould their characters and morals through the legislatures.

EDUCATION SYSTEM MUST BE OVERHAULED

Abrama Dalton Conference Out To Inaugurate Scientific Methods

The secretaries of the Doltan Conference, Abrama Surat, write:

We have till now struggled to develop the individuality through our educational efforts which seem to-day neither systematic nor scientific, and as such they have failed in developing individual powers. To-day we have seen that the failures are due to the educational system itself.

Other countries have begun working a new system of education while we simply rejoice with our out-of-date and unscientific methods.

Our schools are still organised in classes. We still expect the children of each class to progress at the same rate in all subjects. The teacher is all important and students are required to work in every subject and pass examinations. To prepare teachers for this work is the main functions of the training colleges.

It was Miss Parkhurst who first felt that the existent system of education is wholly defective. She felt that this system is "divorced" from experience, that schools and colleges are continuing a worthless tradition and do not turn out individuals who are industrious, self-reliant and strong in character.

Miss Parkhurst has awakened the enlightened world. The truth that she gave out to the world has really thrown a searching light on educational problems.

Our schools are still groping in the darkness. Our educationists have not even thought to introduce such a plan in our secondary schools and colleges.

With a view to solve this problem we have called a Doltan Conference in the Vasant English School, Abrama (Dist. Surat) on the 17th, 18th and 19th of November 1934. Mr. Harbhai Trivedi, the principal of the famous Dakshinamurti Vinaymandir, who is running a successful experiment of co-education and the Doltan plan in the direction of new education for the last 13 years has consented to preside over the deliberations at Abrama.

We cordially invite all the teachers and those that are interested in education to attend this conference and make it a success.

RUSSIA'S RECORD OF 18 YEARS

A. I. T. U. C. Will Celebrate Anniversary Of Revolution To-day

Mr. D. L. Pathak, Provincial Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C., in the course of a statement, says:—

The All-India Trades' Union Congress is celebrating the 18th anniversary of the Russian Revolution to-day (Wednesday). A mass meeting of the workers will be held at DeLisle Road.

The Russian proletariat, under the leadership of Lenin and the Communist Party, established a new form of democracy for the producing masses. Since then the victorious proletariat of Russia has set itself to the task of reconstructing Russian Society on Socialist lines. Eighteen years of progress have shown that Russia is marching rapidly, through planned economy to the establishment of socialism.

IN FRONT RANK.

With the progress of socialist reconstruction in Russia, the Soviet state is now rising as one of the most advanced countries of the world. Its success in international relation has brought her to the front rank. She is recognised to-day by all the countries of the world and is admitted into the League of Nations. She will be a powerful factor in the future for the prevention of war.

The working class will manifest its solidarity to-day by mass meetings.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne arrived in Bombay from Tour on Tuesday.

Guillotine For Girl Parricide

Wild Scenes At Close Of Trial Of "Lucrezia Borgia Of France"

There were extraordinary scenes in court when Violette Nozieres, the 19-year-old girl who has been called the "Lucrezia Borgia of France;," was sentenced to death in Paris in mail week, for the murder of her father. There was such an uproar at the close of the trial that the court was cleared, says the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

The girl had administered sleeping powders to her father and mother (from which the latter recovered) and had then turned on the gas to make their deaths appear to be accidental.

The prosecution suggested as a motive that she desired to live a fast life and wanted to be relieved of her parents' supervision and also to obtain an inheritance.

Throughout the whole of a merciless denunciation by the Public Prosecutor Violette sat with face buried in her handkerchief, her hands trembling violently and her body shaken with heartrending sobs.

Immediately after the speech the court adjourned, and from the prisoners' corridor outside could be heard the shrieks and hysterical weeping of the accused girl, who cried: "I don't want to die! I don't want to die!"

So exhausted was the unhappy girl by her paroxysm of fear that when the fatal moment came and sentence was pronounced she listened without a word or movement.

STREAM OF INVECTIVE

At the end she yelled at the jury: "You rascals! You might have had pity on me!" following with a stream of invective.

Hisses and shouts of "Death to her!" came from the public in the court.

Then, surrounded by police, she rushed from the dock and down the long prisoners' corridor shrieking: "I curse my father! I curse my mother! It is shameful, shameful!"

Earlier in the day the girl's mother withdrew her plaint against the girl. "I forgive her because she is my daughter," she said.

Violette, in her defence, declared that she wanted to kill her father because he had treated her cruelly. She made very serious charges against him, and added that through jealousy her father forbade her marriage to the man she loved.

It has been an established rule in France for many decades that women are not guillotined. Nozieres will be reprieved by the President of the Republic and her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

As women are not sent to "Devil's Island," she will spend the rest of her life at the special prison for women in Rennes, in Brittany.

ANAND BHAWAN INDIA'S NO. 10 DOWNING STREET

(Continued from page 1)

any other place to suit the President of the Congress.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is advised to create a new tradition in this direction.

No decision has yet been arrived at nor will it be done without consulting other prominent leaders of the Congress. The view of the Congress President will naturally be the deciding factor in this connection but at the same time much will depend on the contents of the trust deed which was executed by the Late Pandit Motilalji.

If the suggestion of fixing up the Congress Secretariat and residential houses of the Congress President and his secretaries in the Swaraj Bhavan finds favour, Allahabad will become the permanent Headquarters of the Congress, but it is very doubtful if this arrangement will in any way add to the convenience or efficiency of work. The change on the other hand may lead to complications and delay and hamper the smooth working of the Congress Secretariat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1934

Police Raid Red Union Offices

Documents And Literature Seized And Removed To Headquarters

C. I. D. Do Not Let Grass Grow Under Their Feet After Ban On Labour Organisations

Inspector Rao Saheb Patwardhan of Bombay C. I. D. spent three hours on Tuesday morning in searching the offices of the Labour Organisations declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, on Monday.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan accompanied by his staff first went to the office of the Young Workers' League and seized some papers.

He then made an extensive search in the offices of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, Kamgar Wadamaya Prasarak Mandal, and Marxists League.

After the search was over, the party went to the branch offices of the aforesaid associations, situated at Lal Baug, Kalachowki, Madanpura and Girgaon.

They seized a considerable quantity of papers in the search which were taken away to the C.I.D. office.

No arrests were made.

A United Press report says, five sectional officers of the different police stations of the City, assisted in the raids. Some of the places raided were empty and in two places the doors were found to have been locked. The police forced open the doors of these places, but found that they too were empty excepting for some waste paper, etc.

MORE POWERS FOR PANCHAYATS

Second Amendment Act Comes Into Force In C. P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 5.

The Village Panchayat Second Amendment Act No. (XV) of 1934 having been assented to by the Governor-General, has come into force.

The Act confers more powers on Village Panchayats and also authorises the Panchayats to realise such portion of the cess leviable under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act. 1920, as the Local Government may, from time to time, assign to a Panchayat for expenditure generally, or for a particular purpose.—United Press.

NEW ANGLO-INDIAN COLONY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

An important colonization experiment for the Anglo-Indians was officially inaugurated at Lapra in Ranchi District under the auspices of the Colonization Society of India.

A large number of members of the community from all parts of India were present on the occasion when religion ceremonies preceded the formal announcement made by Mr. E. T. McCluskie, M.L.C., the founder and Col. Leslie, the President of the Society.

The settlement which consists of 10,000 acres of land has been named as 'McCluskie-Gange'. The applicants for the land total 283.—United Press.

THESE RELIGIOUS BICKERINGS!

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 6.

"Is it not surprising that there should be bickerings between one religionist and another when fundamental principles of all religions are the same", asked Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Dewan presiding at the 20th anniversary of the Sri Chitra Thirunal Reading Room Library last evening at which Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, retired High Court Judge, spoke on the fundamental principles of Islam.

The library which is named after the Maharaja was started to commemorate his birth.—A. P.

TRADE TALKS WITH BRITAIN

Government Urged To Take Indians In Confidence

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President, of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has, on behalf of the Committee, sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, regarding the Anglo-Indian Trade Negotiations:—

"The Committee of Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are much concerned over the press reports regarding Anglo-Indian Trade Negotiations. Suggest Government taking Indian Commercial and Industrial interests in confidence regarding the negotiations before they reach the final stage as the Committee apprehend these negotiations are bound to affect the industrial development of India."—United Press.

MISSING FISHING BOATS TRACED

Stormy Weather Abates On Ratnagiri Coast

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 6.

The stormy weather has abated and steamer and mail service has been resumed since yesterday regularly. The sea is very calm now.

After vigorous search, the three missing fishing boats which were caught in the recent cyclone have been traced between Jaigad and Birya Bay.

There has been no loss of life or damage.—A.P.

Lahore.—An Anglo-Indian lady aged 80 years and her 60-year-old son, were both removed to the Mayo Hospital on Monday afternoon with grievous injuries to their throats. It is stated that they were living in a bungalow in the Anglo-Indian quarters of Lahore, near Simla Hill. The son has been placed under arrest under Sections 307 (attempted murder) and 309 (attempted suicide) of the Indian Penal Code.—A.P.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM FOR CEYLON

Governor And Board Of Ministers To Hold Conference Shortly

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

The reform of the Constitution of Ceylon is to be the subject of a Conference between His Excellency the Governor and the Board of Ministers, shortly.

It is understood that the proposed Conference has been arranged on the invitation of the Governor. The chief point to be discussed will be the method of selecting Ministers other than the Officers of State, and especially the suggestion that Leader of the House should select the Ministers in the same way as the English Premier selects the members of Cabinet.

MINISTERS' MEMORANDA

Proposals of the reform of the Constitution were embodied in the memoranda by the Board of Ministers dated April 21, 1933, and July 29, 1933, submitted to the Secretary of State through the Governor.

Upon the question of the selection of Ministers, as was stated in the memoranda, the Ministers were not unanimous. Two Ministers held the view that the present method of election was the best for certain definite reasons.

Another member of the Board held a similar view for different reasons, but the majority agreed that the present system should be abandoned, and a different method of selecting Ministers should be adopted. They recommended that the Leader, upon election by the House, should select his colleagues. United Press.

RAJEN BABU INDISPOSED

Cancels Election Campaign Tour Programme

PATNA, Nov. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, is slightly indisposed since yesterday. He has been advised to take complete rest at least for one week.

Accordingly he has cancelled all his engagements including his tour programme in the province in connection with the election campaign.—United Press

SARDAR PATEL TOURING BIHAR

Supporting Congress Candidates To Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who commenced tour in Bihar yesterday in connection with electioneering work is arriving here this evening by car from Putwan. He proceeds to Chapra to-night by steamer reaching there tomorrow morning. In the course of the tour he visits Siwan, Motihari, Mozaffarpur and Darbhanga delivering speeches in support of Congress Candidates standing for Assembly.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, November 6.

The fifth session of the All-India Momin Conference will be held at Gaya on the 10th, 11th and 12th of November, under the presidency of Mr. Mohammad Nizamuddin Rais of Allahabad.

A Hague message says, a plea for closer co-operation between the Imperial Airways and the Royal Dutch airlines on route to India was made by the Royal Dutch Air-Lines Manager, M. Plesman, when interviewed by Reuter.

He said, the results of the recent Air Race would greatly influence traffic throughout the world, and expressed the opinion that both the companies would speed up the Indian service by the use of faster machines. The British, French and Dutch lines should co-operate more for better exploitation of Airways to India.

INDUSTRIES IN U. P.

Constructive Proposals To Reorganise Them

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., has been appointed as the Chairman of the Banking and Commercial Experts' Committee, set up by the Government of the United Provinces, to suggest the ways and means for industrial and commercial re-organisation of the Province.

It will be remembered that some time back, the Government of the United Provinces appointed a Committee to survey the activities of the Provincial Departments of Industries, and suggest constructive proposals for re-organisation of Industries in the Province.

It is understood the Committee made certain recommendations. The present Committee of Banking and Commercial Experts, of which Sir Pochkhanawala is the Chairman, will look into the recommendations as well as the whole question.—United Press.

MUSLIMS VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Mr. Syed Mohammed Refutes Ajmer Rumours

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER (By Mail).

Mr. Syed Mohammed alias Razvi in a press statement said, there is absolutely no truth in the rumours set afloat by the non-Congressite candidates and their canvassers that the Muslim electors are opposed to the Congress candidates. "The Muslims of Ajmer are in no way less patriotic than their Hindu brethren and I am quite confident that the Congress is sure to be supported by the majority of Muslim voters of Ajmer-Merwara as, inspite of the fact that the propaganda and the canvassing by the Congress candidate was started comparatively much later, the chances are decidedly getting brighter as the Muslims do realise that Congress nominee alone truly represents Muslim cause and interest in the Legislative Assembly.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA

Advising People Not To Vote For Congress Candidates?

AJMER. (By Mail.)

Mr. Mukat Behari Lal on his returns from the electioneering tour when interviewed said:—

Congress is bound to win with overwhelming majority at Nasirabad and Kekri. At Deoli too, an overwhelming majority of the voters is with Congress.

It is known from a reliable source that the voters have been actually frightened by certain officials and strongly advised not to vote for the Congress. The people are panic-stricken and are very nervous. While their heart is with the Congress they are afraid of any serious consequences resulting from their voting for the Congress. The Congress candidate has already brought this fact to the notice of the Commissioner

WHO IS A CEYLONESE?

Dissentient Voices On Definition In State Council Bills

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

Who is a "Ceylonese"?

The definition as implied in the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Ceylon Royal Volunteer Reserve, and expressly laid down in the Land Development Bill, has aroused dissentient voices in the respective Standing Committees of the Ceylon State Council from which the Bill emerged.

One of the Councillors, Mr. H. R. Freeman, has refused to sign the reports on both Bills on the score that definition of "Ceylonese" is unsatisfactory, while the report on the Land Development Bill is also repudiated by two of the members.

The term "Ceylonese" in the Land Development Bill is believed to be the first attempt at a statutory definition, and for that reason, it is considered desirable that care should be taken about its precise implications.

In addition to the charge of "community legislation" Mr. Freeman finds the Land Development Bill repellent because (1) owing to its abstruse and exacting nature it is unsuited to the primitive villagers in the dry zones of the island; and (2) it impairs and destroys credit.—United Press.

AERODROME FOR SUKKUR

To Facilitate Night Landings Of Airmail Plane

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

It is understood that a small aerodrome is being erected at Sukkur to facilitate the night landings of Airmail planes of weekly service between Karachi and Lahore and in this connection Mr. A. H. Champion representative of the Indian National Airways made a survey flight. He examined the ground once used by R. A. F. in the north of Sukkur and as mails are to be connected with Quetta mail at this place, beacon lights will also be fixed. Mr. Champion also examined the aerodrome at Multan and was satisfied with the arrangements there.

—It is further learnt that owing to these arrangements and the Customs formalities which at least will occupy one hour after the arrival of eastbound plane of the Imperial Airways the Indian National Airways may have to change their time table and land at Hyderabad (Sind) also.—A. P.

A Nagpur messags says, the C. P. Cattle Diseases Act No. XVI of 1934, has come into force. The Act authorises the Local Government to make rules for regulating the movements of cattle imported in this province and to establish Quarantine Stations with a view to prevent the outbreak of rinder paste and other cattle-diseases.—United Press.

Commune Securely Established In Russia

Everyone Is Provided With Work Under Soviet Though It May Not Be Well Paid, Find Recent British Visitor

One thing has been made clear to me during the few days I recently spent in Russia. Foreign "parlour bolsheviks" would have no place in the construction of such a State as the Soviet Union, (writes M. E. A. Baughan in "News Chronicle."

Without attempting to go deeply into the complicated structure of this new State, the growth of the Communist Union of Youth since 1917 has practically dictated the character of the Commune.

I saw these younger members of the Commune march and dance and sing before the Winter Palace in Leningrad and parade in the Red Square at Moscow on the celebration of the Day of Youth, and it gave me the feeling that the Commune has struck deep roots into the soil of Russia. This Commune is no sudden flamming up of vague aspiration. It is a solid, workman-like and practical Government.

One of its finest characteristics is the sense of security which every member of the Commune possesses There is work for everyone, even if the work is not well paid, and there is a pension for everyone at a time when age makes work impossible. The pension is as high as two-thirds of the wages earned when working.

Naturally there has to be severe discipline, which is not, as in capitalist countries, administered by employers, but by the trade unions and Soviets. A man has to work if he would eat.

Leningrad is less prosperous—looking than Moscow. Its fine old buildings do not suit the manufacturing centre which it has become, true, but they are symptomatic self. They are very proud of the Tube they are making, under an English engineer. I could see them feverishly working all night long from my hotel window.

Yet with all this practical reconstruction I feel the national character of Russians is not practical. Everyone is very dilatory, and the service in the fine hotels was so slow that dinner was a mild form of purgatory. No one seemed to know why it was so slow, and no attempt was made to hasten it. An air mail letter correctly addressed to me, was sent to the wrong hotel and was a couple of days late in delivery.

These are small matters, it is true, but they are symptomatic of the Russian character. They are so charming in their manners that one accepts this dilatory manner of conducting simple business, but how the complicated affairs of Soviet rule can be carried on efficiently in that spirit I cannot conceive.

A PRACTICAL BODY.

But the Soviet Union is a practical body, although it has fine ideas of human conduct, and they will have to tune themselves to greater efficiency in the ordinary affairs of life.

One has continually to remember that the revolution took place only 17 years ago and that for some time afterwards the country was in a state of chaos. It is wonderful what has been already achieved. My duties as critic have kept me in Moscow, but from those who have made tours in the Ukraine and have visited the big engineering factories I have been told amazing stories of what is being done. The whole nation is feverishly working overtime.

There are two points in the present regime that give one pause. Only 60 per cent. of the nation is European; the remainder is Mongol and Asiatic. That seems an unwieldy nation to govern.

The other point is that all the efforts now being made are towards materialistic betterment. That is natural enough. But I notice that side by side with a desire for culture, which is expressed in the maintenance of picture galleries, museums, places of historic interest, and the subsidising of opera and plays, there is a curious sterilisation of intellect.

THEATRE.

At the recent writers' conference it was agreed, with Gorki as the main speaker, that authors must give the public what it wants. In the plays I have seen, with the exception of the ballet, the aims of the Soviet Union are the only material. These aims are not disguised. Soviet Union officials have told me that dramatists naturally deal with the revolution and the civil war because they are the most exciting and dramatic experiences with which they are familiar, and because their audiences expect it of them. But one must not forget Lenin's own idea of the function of the theatre and that there is a central organisation of the Government which deals with and controls the work of the theatre.

Must this restriction of criticism and the expression of ideas result in a sterilisation of intellect? Let us hope that when material success has been achieved on a stable basis there will grow a freedom of thought which, as far as I could see during my brief visit, does not yet exist. No nation can achieve great things by a standardisation of thought.

Famine Breaks Out In Nizam's Dominions

PEOPLE IN RAICHUR RESORT TO BEGGING AND MOST OF THEM LIVE ON ONE MEAL A DAY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 6.

Heart-rending reports are being received from districts.

Famine has broken out in consequence of failure of monsoon.

It is said that conditions are worst in Raichur District where cultivators are being forced to migrate. The collector is leaving no stone unturned to combat the famine. It is reported that Takavi of Rs. 1,50,000 has been granted by the Nizam's Government for distribution among cultivators. Government intend starting famine relief work in the stricken areas.

Reports from Kustagi Taluqa, Raichur District, show that the most of the people are living on one meal a day. Even a full day's manual labour is not fetching an anna and some of the poor have been forced to resort to begging. Takavi granted by Government has helped each individual to the extent of Rs. 15 to 20, but the amount is felt to be insufficient.

In this connection a story is told of how a large number of cultivators of Kozgi approached their Desai and told him that if help was not forthcoming from him they would be compelled to leave the village or do some desperate act. The Desai was moved to such an extent that he threw open his granary containing 400 bags of jawari for distribution.—A.P.

In Last Competition
EIGHT PERSONS WON
Rs. 100 Each

CLOSING DATE OF
Utility Competition
(PAGE 13)
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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.